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H.K. WAR TRIAL OPENS Grim Story Of Torture And Killings

STUDY IN CONTRASTS IN COURT

The demeanour of the 15 accused in the first war crimes trial over held in the Colony was a study in contrasts between the attitude of the more senior of the Japanese and the junior ranks. All 15 responded in military fashion when their names were called with "Yes, Sir."

When asked to plead, the first three, two Lieutenants and a Warrant Officer, replied "Not Guilty" in a firm tone. The other 12, their ranks varying from Sergeant-Major to Private, responded with "I believe I am not guilty."

As the trial proceeded, four Japanese civilians interpreted to the accused. Two were in front of the dock and one on either side. The three Japanese officers listened attentively, leaning forward to hear better, but the others appeared to be paying but indifferent attention to what was being interpreted to them.

More Youth

In appearance, the 15 had few features in common other than that they looked like typical Japanese. Two appeared to be fairly elderly and one, in the second row, seemed a mere youth. There was little of the urban Japanese about the majority of them. Three were spectacles. All were neatly clad in Japanese military uniform, though without insignia.

The Court was full, though not overflowing, in the morning and armed Commando guards were posted at the vari-

MACDOUGALL BACK

Brigadier D. M. MacDougall, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, arrived back in the Colony by air yesterday afternoon.

Brigadier MacDougall has been in London for conferences with the Colonial Office. He left London last Thursday.

ous entrances to the courtroom. Seating arrangements included sections for Very Important Persons, Allied Observers, the Press, Services Personnel and the General Public.

Press Cannot Hear

There were fewer spectators in the afternoon. A loud-speaker system had been installed, but this was not put to use yesterday and it was practically impossible, even from the Press Box, to hear more than occasional snatches of what was going on.

Crises Of Conscience In Soldier's Life

Aldershot, March 28.
Three crises of conscience in the life of 26-year-old Captain Herbert John Hameling, Royal Army Medical Corps, were given in evidence at his court martial at Aldershot for absence without leave and of insubordinate language.

Crisis No. 1 came in 1939 when he was a medical student. He then considered abandoning his career as a doctor because his pacifist principles made it impossible for him to think of becoming a soldier.

Crisis No. 2 came in 1944, four years after he qualified when he joined the R.A.M.C. and his pacifism had "become a bit wobbly."

"My religious convictions," he said, "were pacifist, but I was in full sympathy with the aims of war though I could not support the actual methods of armed warfare. I decided my professional skill could not be

withheld from those who were hurt at the front."

Captain Hameling joined the R.A.M.C. and went to Italy. Then came Crisis No. 3.

"I was appalled," he said, "by the savage massacre done in the Allies name in Germany by bombing and with the advent of the atomic bomb I felt that was contrary to my religious beliefs. I think it is immoral to support a security system which might have as one of its instruments a thing of horror which would result in wholesale slaughter."

Hameling said he wanted to become a medical missionary. The findings of the Court will be made known.—Reuter.

Fifteen Japanese Charged

A GRIM STORY OF TORTURES AND KILLINGS WAS UNFOLDED YESTERDAY BY THE PROSECUTING OFFICER WHEN THE TRIAL OPENED AT THE NO. 5 WAR CRIMES COURT, LAND FORCES, HONG KONG, (IN THE SUPREME COURT) OF 15 MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL ARMY.

ACCUSED ARE CHARGED WITH "COMMITTING A WAR CRIME, IN THAT THEY AT LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18, 1945, AND AUGUST 26, 1945, IN VIOLATION OF THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR, WERE TOGETHER CONCERNED IN THE BEATING, TORTURE AND MALTREATMENT OR INHABITANTS OF THE SILVER MINE BAY DISTRICT OF LANTAU AFORESAID AND IN THE KILLING OF NINE OF THE SAID INHABITANTS."

Defendants are: Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, W/O Yanagizawa Sadao, S/M Kodama Mitsutoshi, S/M Uchida Hiroshi, Sgt. Johori Riichi, Sgt. Sato Yoshio, Sgt. Yoshikawa Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Takenaka Sekimatsu, L/Cpl. Ando Takashi, 1st. Class Pte. Takahashi Haruhiko, 1st. Class Pte. Nishizawa Kenro, Pte. Uemura Gisaku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

Members of the Court are: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. in India); Major M. I. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. P. Reilly Staff Captain (Legal) H. Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defence Officer Lieutenant M. Croft, R.A.S.C.

In his opening address, Capt. Reilly said:—

1.—Not far from where we sit in this quiet Court-room today, to the west across the beautiful straits which separate the Island from the mainland, there lies the rugged, hilly and peaceful Island of Lantau.

It was on this Island that the atrocities occurred which form the subject matter of the present charges. Consequent upon the events of that memorable but woeful Christmas of 1941, which will live long in the memory of the people of this Colony who stood against the Japanese invader, the peace and serenity of Lantau Island was rudely shattered by the periodic arrival of Japanese troops who reconnoitred the land until finally in February of 1945 a Company of about 80 Japanese soldiers set up a garrison in the Silver Mine Bay district of the Island. This Unit was the Yasuhara Company and it was responsible for much cruel ill-treatment of the villagers but the actions of the said Company are not being tried before this Court.

Kishi Unit

2.—Towards May 7 of the same year this Yasuhara Company was relieved by another Japanese Company under the command of accused No. 1, Lieut.

Kishi, and the remaining accused, Nos. 2-15 were his second in command, his Warrant Officer and the N.C.O.s and men of his Unit. This Unit then, which after the manner of the Japanese we will hereafter refer to as the Kishi Unit, was in actual fact the Occupation Force representing our Japanese enemy in the Silver Mine Bay district in Lantau Island. This was the military set-up on Lantau and it continued as such until Lieut. Kishi in charged until the Unit quit the Island on August 26, 1945, on its way to Chai Wan to lay down its arms in unconditional surrender.

3.—It might be as well, Mr. President, at this stage to call a halt to the story which the Prosecution is unfolding and to place before the Court some important considerations the grasping of which will put the Court completely in the picture so that it may the better be able to perform its lofty task of ensuring that justice is well and truly done.

International Law

4.—The first consideration which it would be well to weigh is the fact that International Law lays a grave and heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the occupying force in enemy country, for it is a generally

TORY ATTACK ON LEFT WING

London, Mar. 28.
In an attack on the Left Wing of the Labour Party to-night, Lord Croft, Joint Under-Secretary for War in Churchill's Coalition Government, said: "We have seen the attempt of the Left Wing supporters of the Government to sabotage the foreign policy of the Government in the parts of the world where there are disturbances—India, Palestine, Egypt, Indonesia, Greece—where we are making every effort to help the cause of peace and democracy without bloodshed."

"It is somewhat ironic that the Government, with the whole nation behind it, is doing all in its power to arrive at a solution which is satisfactory to these populations, but in every case there are agitators who are doing all possible to stir up hostile elements in these countries against the British peace-makers who are in their midst."

Lord Croft, who was speaking during a debate on defence in the House of Lords, added: "There is no movement from any extremist quarters supporting the Government, to defect them from the duty of seeing that our defences are kept at the highest level."

Balanced Budget

Washington, March 28.
Secretary of Treasury, Fred Vinson said "we are well on the way to a balanced budget" and asked that the Office of Price Administration controls an national economy be kept "a little longer. To-day we can be more optimistic about the future than ever before. It would be pathetic if we missed this grand opportunity."

Vinson told the House Banking Committee which is considering the legislation to keep O.P.A. going another year.

Vinson said that the treasury receipts are larger than estimated and expenditures smaller than expected, and that "the two together mean that we are well on the way to a balanced budget."

RADAR SETS DUMPED

Cheadle (Staffs.), March 28.
Radar sets, as many as 16 lorry loads a day, are being dumped down disused mine-shafts in this part of Staffordshire.

People are amazed by the convoys which continue to arrive laden with equipment. The story circulated that radio sets were being dumped.

Although there are no receiving sets, not all the equipment dumped is defective. Gunned labels on the cartons of some consignments had to be stripped off before they were taken to the dumps.

Worth Thousands

Transport men said that much of the equipment came from warehouses in the London area.

One shaft is on land belonging to a market gardener, Mr. Tom Weston. He said that he understood the dumping might go on because there were many mine shafts the authorities wanted to have filled up in this area.

The shaft has now been filled, to the top and sealed off with concrete.

If the undamaged equipment had been sold it would have realised thousands of pounds.

Service Divorces Held Up

London, March 28.
Largely because 300 girl typists cannot be found, 44,000 service divorces are being held up, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, stated in the House of Lords to-day.

Announcing a plan to speed up the period in which servicemen and women can obtain divorces, Lord Jowitt said that at the present rate of progression, in the vast majority of cases, an applicant had to wait from three to three-and-a-half years before obtaining a decree absolute.

The proposals to improve the position involved: Government aid in finance, accommodation and staffs for the Law Society enabling it to handle 20,000 cases yearly, expansion of the service divorce department to nearly four times its size and appointment of special commissioners—the equivalent of temporary judges—to sit in London and the provinces.

The Earl of Munster, who began the debate, said he had been told of cases where grounds for divorce arose as long ago as 1942 and proceedings started in 1943, but the cases had not yet reached the stage of presentation to court.

Organisations set up to deal with service cases, were completely "snowed under." "Are we not placing an innocent party in a situation where there is irresistible temptation to commission of sin?" The Earl of Munster asked.

Lord Jowitt said he felt this was a matter of vital importance. If they were going to have, regarding a very large body of men and women who had deserved well of the country, a system which prevented them having the benefit of starting again with a new family life more injury might be done than any shortage of materials might do.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND LEBANON

Reuter, March 28.
Unconfirmed press reports said yesterday that Lebanon has asked Britain to keep troops in this country until all French troops are withdrawn.

In London a Foreign Office spokesman said that he had not made such a request and expressed the opinion that even if it were made that Britain would not wish to be so heavily encumbered with troops as Lebanon has been.

COURTS MARTIAL

London, March 28.
The Army Council instruction and guidance of courts martial lays down the scale of punishment to be inflicted on those in operation during the war, says the War Minister Mr. J. J. Lawson in a written reply to a question now being asked in the House of Commons.

RIBBENTROP ON TRIAL

Nuremberg, March 28.
For over two hours to-day, Ribbentrop's counsel went on listing documents of which he is asking the tribunal to take judicial notice—over 300 in all.

It ranges from Lord Runciman's mission to Prague and Mr. Noville Chamberlain's flight to Germany to extracts from the late Viscount Rothermere's book "Warnings and Prophecies."

Dr. Horn (Ribbentrop's counsel) came into collision with the President of the tribunal, Lord Justice Lawrence, when he offered as "proof that Britain was rearming" a declaration by a Cabinet minister. Before he could name the speaker, Lord Justice Lawrence pulled him up, saying: "You seem to be going through each document in detail. You are not giving your whole case now. You are only outlining your evidence."

Dr. Horn said that he would put in the rest of the documents in bulk, and refer to them later where necessary.—Reuter.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, March 28.
Funeral services are scheduled to-day for John Frederick Abbot, 67-year-old native of Java and an aircraft designer and engineer who died here on Monday. He had been associated with Spartan Aircraft Company here.—Associated Press.

Some Tonic!

Bombay, March 28.
These are among the claims made for a tonic widely advertised in India.

It "makes a person look and feel 15 to 20 years younger. It was tried in Switzerland upon an emaciated male patient aged over 100 years. After a month the patient gained the health of a 30-year-old young man, and married a young woman."

"Actors and actresses of Hollywood are active, young-looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 or 90 years."

It "was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that glass tumbler turned to be an unbreakable one."

The firm which names numerous stockists all over the country offers a cash reward of 500 rupees to any person proving that the medicine is not efficacious.—Reuter.

International Body To "Control" Atom

Washington, March 28.
A plan for an international "atomic development authority" to be the sole producer of the world's fissionable materials for lease to the nations of the world for science and industry, was released by the State Department to-day.

The plan contemplates that over a period of years and as the "atomic development authority" is established, knowledge that is now the exclusive possession of the United States will be made international property, and plants like those at Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Hanford, Washington, will be owned and operated by international authority and not by any other authority.

The plan will be referred to as being, will have five functions:—

(1) The right to hold complete control of all the uranium and thorium in the world.

(2) To build and operate atomic energy plants and devices.

(3) To conduct research.

(4) To license and lease the use of materials.

(5) The authority to control fully the inspection of all operations in all countries.—Associated Press.

British Troops To Leave Greece

LONDON, MARCH 28.
A BROAD HINT AS TO WHAT WOULD BE BRITAIN'S REACTION TO A REQUEST FROM GREEK POLITICAL LEADERS TO LEAVE BRITISH TROOPS IN GREECE AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION WAS GIVEN TO-DAY BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR. ERNEST BEVIN, IN HIS TALK ON "FOREIGN POLICY" TO THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY.

MR. BEVIN TO-DAY MADE IT PLAIN THAT IF THE GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE REALLY IS TO BE HELD ON MAY 1, HE REGARDS IT AS IMPOSSIBLE FOR BRITISH TROOPS TO STAY ON IN GREECE BEYOND THE END OF APRIL.

Hitherto, the official British comment on the evacuation of Greece has not been more specific than the statement that

troops would be withdrawn as soon as possible.

Mr. Bevin's statement is considered by political observers in London to be of considerable importance, in view of recent reports from Athens that the Greek Prime Minister and various Populist spokesmen have, for different reasons, indicated that they may request Britain not to withdraw troops immediately after the elections to be held next Sunday.

Official quarters in London stated this morning that there has, so far, been no formal request from Athens for British troops to stay on.

On the basis of Mr. Bevin's statement this morning, it now looks as if British troops are to be evacuated within a maximum of one month from the date of the election. One of the main reasons why Britain has been opposed to a postponement of the Greek elections has, of course, always been, this country's wish to expedite the evacuation of the British forces.

Ballots Not Bullets

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F. S. Cocks (Labour) asked if Mr. Bevin was aware that there was a good deal of feeling that British troops should not again be involved in civil strife in Greece. The Foreign Secretary replied: "I can only hope that all parties in Greece will exercise the ballot and not bullets."

Mr. Bevin, replying to another question by Mr. Cocks about Greek electoral registers, said: "All my information suggests that no major revision of electoral lists is required. The lists were open for registration until Feb. 10, and there has been ample time and opportunity for checking the list and investigating complaints."

Rents Up By 700 Per Cent

London, March 28.
Angry tenants from many of London's bombed suburbs, including the badly hit East End, lobbied Members of Parliament at the House of Commons to-day to protest against increased rents on requisitioned premises.

The tenants, who had been bombed out two or three times, have been allowed to live in requisitioned houses at rents at approximately what they had paid before being bombed out.

They said that under the new order the rents would often be doubled and in some cases, would rise as much as 700 per cent.—Reuter.

"Certain" Conditions

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin yesterday announced in the House of Commons that after next Sunday's elections in Greece "there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled" before the British occupation troops are withdrawn from the country.

Mr. Bevin did not specify the conditions. He stated that British troops are to be withdrawn from Greece as soon as the election and conditions allow, but there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled.

He said: "The House may be sure that these will be withdrawn at the earliest possible date."—Associated Press.

RADAR RECORD

London, March 28.
Sir Edward Appleton, Secretary of the Department of British Scientific and Industrial Research said to-day that by experiments using Radar equipment, echoes obtained from meteorite trails had been received up to ranges of 2,000 miles.

"This most sensitive record of traces in Radar detection," he said, "Although they had been travelling for 20,000 years, radio waves from the Milky Way just reaching the earth, are still of appreciable strength."—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Fair, becoming cloudy, with risk of thunder showers during the afternoon. Light south-easterly to westerly winds.

Yesterday's temperature, etc.: Maximum—62.6 deg. at 4 p.m. Minimum—52.1 deg. at 6 a.m. Sunshine—3 hours. Rainfall—Nil.

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In Search Of Normality

Former officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who are now in the service of the Hong Kong Police, are, in the next day or so, to be joined by their wives. Excellent. Government's action in making the necessary arrangements, facilitating their passage and ensuring that accommodation for them will be ready on their arrival, is one which will meet with general approval. It illustrates, for one thing, that if the lifting of the ban on the entry of women and children into the Colony is more or less an empty gesture, this is not the fault of the local authorities. On the contrary, they have shown that when it is within their power to take advantage of special circumstances to implement the avowed policy, they are quick to do so. In this case, happily, for the Shanghai-ladder members of the police, the women concerned were close at hand, and the Hong Kong Government was in a position to take direct action. There are, however, a very large number of men, women and children, normally domiciled in Hong Kong and anxious to return here, who are in Australia and the United Kingdom and are likely to remain there for some time to come unless a special effort is made on their behalf. Information from Australia indicates an altogether fatuous situation is fast developing, with a high priority list of considerable length, and little prospect of the majority of the individuals named on it being in a position to get here for months. As for the remainder, seven or eight times as great in number, they are invited to exercise patience in the knowledge that, as far as can be seen, no-one has yet got round to giving thought to the problem of how and when they are to be conveyed to their home. In the United Kingdom, similar conditions, magnified ten to twenty times, are to be found. If we ask what is being done about this, the answer is, Nothing. But what if we ask, What can be done about it? One of the puzzles of existence when "peace" descends upon us is the apparent evaporation of official energy. In an emergency, when things have to be done and done quickly, they get done. When in late June, 1940, at the height of the Burma Road crisis, it was considered essential to evacuate as many as possible of Hong Kong's European women and children for reasons of safety, more than four thousand were put on ships with Australia as their destination within four or five days. When, in August and September, 1945, it was considered desirable to repatriate nearly one hundred thousand ex-internees and ex-PoWs to England, South Africa, Canada and Australia, SEAC, with the cooperation of the British Pacific Fleet, did a first-class job. The RAPWI organisation gained full marks. Now the time has arrived when many of those who were taken away for recuperation want to come back, with their families, and are entitled to come back. When the obvious question is put, the reply is, a gesture of utter helplessness. Yet one ship from Australia and one ship from the United Kingdom would be adequate to accommodate all who desire to return as soon as possible. In other words, all it needs to satisfy the situation, is a special effort; seeking to meet the immediate problem as a whole instead of footling along attempting to deal with it on a piecemeal basis. A large-scale reverse-repatriation would doubtless present difficulties of accommodation at this end; but none of them are beyond our capacity to overcome. We should, at that, have two or three more

Bernard Shaw On Russia

In this first of three articles, Bernard Shaw discusses the Soviet. He makes special reference to the economic and other inequalities which puzzle those who believed that Stalin was building a Socialist Utopia where none of the inequalities and class divisions of capitalism would be observed.

We Look For A Dream But What Do We Find?

By
G. Bernard Shaw

The popular notion of democratic government in England is a Utopia in which all are free, all are equal, and everybody can do just what he or she likes, with votes for everybody, employment for everybody, secondary education for everybody.

And, above all, a place where there is freedom for everybody: freedom of thought, of speech, of the Press, of worship, of the trade unions and professional associations, with Government interference reduced to the least compatible with civilisation, and this minimum always agreeable and welcome.

We look to Russia for the realisation of this dream, and judge her by the steps she has already taken in its direction under the control of a parliament on the British or American model.

What do we find when we visit Russia or read the reports of travellers and witnesses? No freedom at all, everything State-controlled. British liberties stamped out as felonious, and the nearest thing to a British Parliament barely allowed to ventilate grievances for weeks at intervals of years. The strike, the only weapon of the proletariat, banned as high treason. Trade unions pressed into the State service, and not tolerated in any independent form. Division of society into rich and poor; manual workers' wages varying in the proportion of 10 to 1; those of the brain workers 200 to 1; and the poorer workers with less cash in their pockets than in those of capitalist England or America.

And the Conference of Prime Ministers scattered because Molotov, the Russian member, having allowed himself to be seduced by his British and American colleagues into countenancing their intention of consulting France and China and the Dominions, and finally all the States on earth, the name of Democracy was suddenly pulled up by Stalin and ordered to break up the show and return home.

Immediately the west, terror-stricken, concludes that Stalin is another Bismarck, playing the old diplomatic game of power politics, to suggest a less alarming explanation. Stalin, as an experienced practical statesman, knows that taking the work out of the hands of the Big Three and putting it into the hands of all the States on earth means years and years of futile talk ending only with the discovery by the Conference of How Not To Do It and a belated report or draft charter to be shelved with nothing done; European civilisation meanwhile perishing of malnutrition and anarchy.

Stalin is accustomed to action and change; we to talk and talk.

and more talk and no change, with the Ministers who should be working ten hours a day reforming Europe having to sit on the Treasury benches giving exhibitions of party blackcat with the Opposition.

So Molotov goes home; and Stalin goes ahead as best he can on his own responsibility leaving us very frightened because he is not "playing the game."

Meanwhile our Utopians are disappointed because it seems to them that Stalin is not going ahead, but going back. For instance, equality of income is fundamental in Socialism, plus Democracy. Under the Dictatorship of the proletariat you have in fact division of society into classes who are not intermarriageable (the practical test), including even some parasitic idlers.

This situation is quite beyond the understanding of our politically uneducated or miseducated voters. Let us try to get to the bottom of it. To the Utopian Socialist it seems quite simple for a Socialist Government to abolish wages and divide the national income equally among all the inhabitants. Holy innocents!

Unless the dividend amounted to 250 a week or thereabouts such a step would play Old Harry with industry, agriculture, and all professions. As under Capitalism and Lend-Lease, it actually amounts to a figure very much nearer 8, the crash would unsettle any Government and destroy civilisation.

For to form a civilised society we need a civilian army of labourers, mechanics, craftsmen, professionals, and domestics, offered by, say, from five to 10 per cent of thinkers, directors, and a few geniuses.

None of these sections can do without the rest. The porter is as necessary and important as the Prime Minister, the hodman as the architect, the scullerymaid as the housekeeper.

Their basic needs are the same: it costs no more to feed, clothe, and shelter the most profound philosopher or master mathematician, the most miraculously gifted genius, than the hewer of wood and drawer of stone. In fact, it costs less for Mendelsohn to eat, with less food and clothes than Mick the navv and Goethe less than Sandy the steel smelter.

BOOKS Edited By Robert Lynd

Journalists are sometimes consoled with on the ground that their work, like that of actors, serves only a temporary purpose and that to posterity they will, even if they are lucky, be nothing more than reputations and names. It seems to me, however, that if a writer can be of use to the time in which he lives he need not grumble because his work, having produced its effect, will have no interest for his great-grandchildren. The journalist of genius influences the course of history, and to be able to influence the course of history for good is an achievement that even a poet might envy.

In "J. A. Spender" (Ouseley, 12s. 6d.) H. Wilson Harris has written the biography of one of the greatest journalists of our time. Spender in a letter to Mr. A. G. Gardiner about their work once wrote, Mr. Harris tells us: "You have added the touch of genius which I lack; but Spender, too, had genius, though of a different sort. He had the genius of the moderate man, and no one did more during difficult days to keep Liberalism, as it were, on an even keel."

It would not be an exaggeration to call the reasonableness and lucidity of his leading articles in the "old" "Westminster Gazette" beautiful. In form they approached perfection, and yet we are told the composition of one of them running to 1,200

months in which to get our house in better shape. The essential point is that there are many Hong Kong residents anxious to get back. They were taken away in charter ships, and there would seem to be unanswerable logic in the suggestion that charter ships be used to bring them back.

words, took no more than 75 minutes. George Moore, who was a connoisseur of style, said of the journalist J. A. Spender: "The fact seems to me a super-human feat."

A marvellously controlled brain, equally well controlled emotions and consummate integrity, the character made Spender one of the most influential journalists of his age. Yet the paper which he edited never paid, and its circulation never rose above 27,000.

All the leading men and women in public life, however, read the "Westminster"; and his influence was greater than that of most Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Gardiner spoke of him as "a sort of Minister without Portfolio," and Lord Simon described him as "the adviser of the advisers of the Crown."

His courage stood him in good stead during his last painful illness when he bore himself in the spirit of a letter he had written a year earlier to friends about himself and his wife: "I am strangely wonderfully happy. I get an assurance from deep down within me that all is well for us both, and that we are going on together, though I don't know where or how." Never orthodox in his religious belief, he was none the less a deeply religious man, as is shown by his saying to his wife towards the end: "Unless the world gets back to God, we haven't a chance." Mr. Harris's book is the record of one of the finest and most disinterested spirits ever devoted to English journalism and politics.

Mr. J. MacLaren Ross's "Bitten By a Tarantula" (Wingate, 7s. 6d.) is his first novel. In its preface South of France setting the scene, it is a pleasant, amusing, and somewhat of a little inclined to be breathless at times, but on the whole directing.

Now basic satisfactions, though they may suffice for directed labourers will not produce the necessary 10 per cent of thinkers, em-ployers, and artists. These cost schooling and culture as well, and culture means access in childhood to books, music and pictures in surroundings of some degree of beauty and amenity, and early association with cultivated people.

In Russia before 1917 the wages of illiterate directed labour was twenty-four roubles (\$28/6) a month; and wives could make both ends meet only by filling their kitchens every night with tramps and casuals who paid a few kopecks for leave to sleep on or near the stove.

In such inhuman conditions, Nature, though it still produces the necessary proportion of potential thinkers and directors, has them to the extent of perhaps 90 per cent mipped in the bud by poverty ignorance, ugliness, and lack of privacy.

If they were all born Solons and Leonardos, they would live and die as slaves and savages.

A new venture started by Sydney Box, a producer who has only recently come to Britain's film circles, has formed a "Company of Youth" which will concentrate on the development of talent in young and unknown artists and technicians by entrusting them with the production of six feature films a year. This is neither an academy nor a school, but a production company. The films made will be distributed through the usual commercial channels. Box and his wife Muriel, who, through out their own varied careers, have always been to give hidden talent its chance. They met at the end of the 1920s when they both worked in the amateur dramatic movement with the British Drama League. Some of these were the National Festival Cup, the finals for which were played at the famous Old Vic Theatre in London.

At that time Sydney was a journalist in the script department of film production. Then Sydney turned to producing advertising films, and at the beginning of the war he formed a documentary film company, his wife and a team of young technicians.

The Little French Catholic church of Notre Dame des Victoires, the heart of London's Theatreland, was recently the scene of a ceremony that might have come straight out of the pages of chivalry. Notre Dame des Victoires has always been the centre of French Catholics in Britain, and the day when refugees from the French Revolution fled to her hospitable shores. After the Nazi invasion in 1940, the church was used as a scale exodus to Britain; and among those French men and women who came to the refuge of relative safety behind was a mysterious "Colonel Bouillon," known to be engaged on secret and important work.

He was in fact M. Gilbert Renault in peace a Paris business man. He was in the French Resistance Movement in France. It was thanks to his message to the British Government that the statue of Our Lady at the Little London church, to restore it. He therefore managed to escape from France, and to serve as a model for the sculptor Francis Henry Vallette.

The complete statue was kept hidden in the Renaults' Paris flat throughout the war. Recently it was presented to the London church of Notre Dame des Victoires by the French Government, and was set up and blessed by Bishop Myers of Westminster.

In 1914 very few people in this country—even among physicians—had heard of the New Psychology and its implications for the human brain and spirit.

In 1919 what was loosely called the Freudian psychology was the rage with all and sundry. So much so that it was difficult to go through an evening in intelligent company—or, at any rate, company that deemed itself intelligent—and escape a reference to inhibitions, complexes, ambivalence, the pleasure principle, the Ego and the Id and all the rest of the largon.

These terms were household words in the mouth of every pretentious undergraduate and every would-be sophisticated miss. It was a very tiresome and sterile fashion, but especially, like other fashions in other spheres, it died away at last.

But the New Psychology did not die with it; it possessed too much survival value for that, and by surviving it revolutionised the clinical technique of the treatment of mind unhappiness, or unbalance, or disease.

It was wrong to identify the fresh impulse in psychiatry with Freud, for he derived from Charcot. Charcot was the pioneer. Freud was the pupil and the propagandist. Even in those capacities he was "flooded" by Adler and Jung, who were equally as great as ever. This three of them, in their several

TO-DAY IN EUROPE

By
RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

"History repeats itself," says Karl Marx, and adds "Once as a tragedy and once as a comedy." A study of the career of Dr. Karl Renner, President of the recently recognised Austrian Government, suggests that history may pass this verdict on his career.

Born in 1870 in a village near Vienna, he was one of eleven children of a poor peasant family. He studied law, became a Social Democrat, and a leader of the peasants and workers. He soon became a great figure in international Socialism in the days of Jean Jaures, Hilmar Branting, Keir Hardie, Ramsay MacDonald and Emilio Vandervelde.

But though Renner was an international Socialist, he was also a good German patriot in the days of the Empire. During the first World War, when the Empire began to collapse, Renner tried to save it by urging the introduction of democracy and social reforms. But he fought a losing battle; and it was he who was forced to sign the treaty of St. Germain, by which the Austro-Hungarian Empire of 50,000,000 people was broken up.

Renner became the first Chancellor of the tiny Austrian republic centring round Vienna, with its population reduced to 6,000,000. He became an ardent advocate of an Anschluss or union of Austria with Germany. So devoted was he to this aim, that when the union was achieved in 1938, not by constitutional means but by Hitler's brutal conquest, Renner, though condemning the Nazi methods, saluted the Anschluss as "good historical progress."

Thus it came about that, while nearly all of Renner's Austrian Socialist Democratic friends turned up at Dachau and Esterhazy, he himself was not molested. Under the Hitler reign of terror, he lived undisturbed in his village near Vienna.

So it was that, when the Red Army entered Vienna, a Russian general discovered Renner and installed him as head of a provisional Austrian Government. Now his Government has been recognized by the Western Allies, following his recent election as the first president of the new Austrian republic.

For Renner, history has certainly gone a full cycle and repeated itself with marvellous exactitude. But which is tragedy and which is comedy? As a good Marxist and patriotic German, Renner must often ask himself that question.

If Austria is ever to achieve a successful independent existence, she must in some way or another federate herself, at least economically, with some of her neighbours. A customs union between Austria and Bavaria would be a logical and practical step. Unfortunately, like so many other countries, seems less interested in co-operating with her neighbours than in trying to obtain some of her neighbours' territory.

The peace conference will certainly be confronted with a demand for the return to Austria of the province of Bolzano, which was ceded to Italy in 1919. It seems likely that Russia will support this demand.

Italy, which is reconciled to loss of her colonies and certainly of parts of Venezia Giulia, will resist with all her power any proposal to cede Bolzano. The Italian Army fought with considerable distinction in this province and

What Are We?

By The
BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL

As we look round on the world to-day and try to picture the world tomorrow it seems to be all one huge unanswered question. We stand at one of the crossroads of history and we do not know which road mankind will take.

Will it be forward into a new era of justice, peace and human co-operation, or back towards anarchy and self-destruction? Shall we see a new birth of freedom or

BY THE WAY

By Beachcomber

Now that centrifugal airblowers for organs are no longer subject to purchase tax, it can be revealed that there is a vast scheme afoot to present the Glasblowers' Union blowing plastic glass organs out of which silk stockings are afterwards made for export. Officials of the Union point out that since plastic glass is no longer needed to make boots, there will be a glass bottleneck or two unless the stuff is used in some other way. Meanwhile Mr. Charles Oppenworth, who blew a three-cornered organ during a bout of hicoughs, has resigned, alleging that he was not allowed to force tomatoes under his organ.

Air-Blowers

Everyone who is anybody (and nearly everybody is someone) knows that these airblowers, now that the purchase tax is taken off, will be used in all sorts of saucy ways—e.g., to make noises from upper windows and to blow suddenly on the backs of people's necks in buses. Yet how can one control their use? If a man goes into a shop and asks to buy an air-blower, the shopman cannot very well say, "We cannot sell you one, unless you can prove that you are an organist, or his assistant." That would be a tedious discussion leading nowhere. And who could tolerate that!

(To-morrow: The Future of Whaling Licences.)

Interlude

Besides, these airblowers will get into the hands of street-traders. They will be sold from barrows at fabulous prices, under the noses of the police. Questions will be asked in the House. And then—

Prodiose: Do you think we could now bring this to an end? Myself: What are we to have instead? Prodiose: Surely that is your business. Myself: Yes. That's just the trouble. I was rather keen on padding this out to fill up my space. However, if you insist. (Enter the fairies Grogglossom and Quarbottle.)

Up To His Old Tricks

During a meet of the Central Birmingham, a case of port dis-appeared from the house of the Master. The only person left in the house was Captain Foul-enough, who was staying there, and he said he felt too thirsty to hunt that day. A note was found in the hall. It was written by an unsteady hand, and said, "Gone away!"

contributed a notable share in driving out the Germans. They would feel they had been ill-rewarded by the Allies if they were to lose Bolzano. It is to be expected that Britain and America will support the Italian position and that, here again, we shall have a complete split between the Western and Eastern powers.

the increasing development of the slave state? Will moral and spiritual forces regain control over the life of man or shall we sink into complete materialism and therefore, at last, into destitution.

For that is the paradox of human effort. Man, we are told, cannot be bread alone; that is not an unpractical idealism which we can only afford when we are prosperous and have guaranteed the material necessities. It is the statement of a sheer fact. Unless we do care for something more than comfort and money and a good time we cannot meet even our physical needs. That shows what Christianity has taught and the modern world has been forgetting. That at every point the material depends on moral values and unswerving realities.

And that is the truth about the life of man. The crucial question, among all the others, is one that we have nearly ceased to ask—about "the meaning of life itself." What is Man? What are we? All the life questions of politics today run back to that. Does the State exist for man or man for the State? It depends on what we think about man. And that runs back to a prior question—about God and the purpose of the world.

If man is merely a product of natural forces, born in a night to perish in a night, then the State or even a big industry seems to matter more than individuals. But if Christianity is true, if man is, indeed, a child of God and an heir of eternal life, then it is the State that is transient, John Clive and his wife that are immortal. But if so, politics and economics are meant to be the servants of men and women; to help them to fulfil their destiny as spiritual personalities in fellowship with God and one another.

Man to-day is losing faith in himself. When that happens in a civilisation it is already under sentence of death. It has happened before, and it will again. Life is terribly difficult at the present and millions of people find it "getting them down." They are feeling lost and lonely and helpless in a world which is, as we say, too much for us. Individuals hardly seem to count.

We seem to be at the mercy of forces which we cannot control or understand. We talk a great deal about "frustration." Our sense of responsibility is weakening. We can't make head or tail of the whole business, and so we say it is no good asking questions. Anyway, there's no sense to be made of it. Leave it to them. It is probably "their" fault!

We cannot make any sense of human life if we leave God out of our calculations; and that is, in practice, what we have been doing. What we need is to rediscover the Christian understanding of life—a religious interpretation of human life, which brings back its meaning and its dignity. In so hard and stormy a time as this a merely human theory of life is helpless; only too soon it becomes less than human and man begins to despair of his humanity.

Christianity stands for the dignity of man as a child of God, and has real good news to offer him. It believes in man because it believes in God. It knows that the "little man" does really matter, because God loves him and Christ died for him.

What are we? Clerks, miners, shopkeepers, soldiers, journalists and all sorts of others. But the chief fact, the most important fact about us, beneath all our divisions and differences, is that we are sons and daughters of God.

Mr. Ammah Menash Ankbor is probably the first Jew to have been elected to the Gold Coast, the railways of Hull and Darlington have been seen. But he has settled down among them for two years to be trained as a traffic inspector of the London and North-Eastern Railway. After that he will take his skill back to Jewish West Africa. His duties are part of the general policy of the Railway Administration of the Gold Coast to provide African officers for promotion to appointments at present held by Europeans.

IN THE DARK PLACES OF THE MIND

psychiatric medicine. They were inadequate and out of date. Nor was any broad scheme formulated for modernising the mental services and rendering them adequate to their task in other respects.

There was much exaggeration in the new teaching, but, when all

--- BY ---

CANDIDUS

is said and done, it spelt increased hope for the psychically afflicted, and "psychically" comprehends mentally, of course. It spelt increased hope not only in the direction of a cure in the narrow sense, but also of a cure in the sense of the sufferer being able to adjust himself better (and, therefore, with augmented happiness and efficiency) to his environment.

The bad old days of "lunatics" and "unstable asylums" were very definitely over. In that department, at least, the art of Medicine was on the march. It was gone on marching ever since in theory and in practice, but not in what one may roughly describe as administration.

In other words, the mental health services, both as to personnel and buildings, which were always inadequate to the problems with which they had to deal, became more inadequate than ever. This was due to a number of reasons, the chief of which was

out by a vast and detailed knowledge of Psychiatry gained from the trenches, and which is infinitely more vital, from extensive clinical experience.

Dr. Blacker's ideal equipment for his undertaking is particularly manifested in such a chapter as the one on "Children's Services," which possesses the added virtue of being sensitive and humane.

If it were a dry-as-dust compilation this book would automatically take its place among the indispensable of every doctor's and social worker's library. Being what it is, a survey imaginative, yet practically related to the realities of the present and to the needs of the future, and written with unusual lucidity in language that can be understood of the people, it assumes the rare character of a book that marks an epoch.

Since it is the work of human hands it cannot be infallible, and it cannot be the final word. But it is safe to predict this, of it categorically—that henceforward all provision for those who are neurotically and mentally afflicted will have to stem from this book and, indeed, will have to be founded on it.

For it is not the last word, it is the final word, and a final word is significant and as seminal as that which was spoken in the Salpêtrière all those years ago.

This has long been a glaring and lamentable omission. It exists no longer. The want has been supplied by Dr. C. P. Blacker, F.R.C.P., in *Neurosis and the Mental Health Services*, a book which is excellently produced by the Oxford University Press at the price of 20s., but which should have been produced, in view of the importance of the subject and the skill with which it has been covered, as a White Paper at the price of a shilling.

The book, while dealing with work sponsored in the first place by the Ministry of Health, as Sir Wilson Jameson points out in his preface, is in respect of authorship a private document. That circumstance, he doubtless accounts for its unofficial mode of publication. But it is a pity all the same.

As a private document it is a remarkable achievement, revealing immense powers of investigation and of synthesising facts. But even that statement fails to do the book justice, for it is much more than a "synthesising exercise." It is such an exercise, but it is fitted on so a higher level by being informed through-

GROMYKO LEAVES U.N.O.

Dramatic Break In Security Council

Signet Ring Carried Message

Paris, March 28. The story of a signet ring which carried a secret message across Franco during the occupation, was told today at the resumed trial of Dr. Marcel Petiot, who is charged with the murder of 27 people, and admits having killed even more.

Charles Fourrier, a barber, said his shop was the place for people escaping from the Germans into unoccupied France. Travelers were guided by "Joe, the Boxer" and "Francisco, the Corsican"—two of Petiot's alleged victims.

The witness said: "Joe left my shop first with the woman and when he reached his destination he sent back a message in the form of a signet ring. When we received the ring we knew he was safe and Francisco left with the next passenger a week later."

Asked by the prosecutor if Joe and Francisco were Gestapo agents, as alleged by Petiot, the witness replied: "Definitely no." He added that on the night of the last departure from his house, he was arrested by the Germans after a man named Dreyfus had left.

Petiot claims to have killed many rich Jewish businessmen because, according to Petiot, they betrayed the resistance organization to the Germans.—Reuter.

Vitamins To Prevent Toothache

New York, March 28. Use of chewing gum containing vitamin K will reduce tooth decay by 60 to 90 per cent, according to North-Western University (Illinois).

The University authorities based their report on study by scientists of the dental school for 18 months, after it was found that synthetic vitamin K could retard the formation of acids which cause tooth decay.

Students "guinea-pigs" chewed gum that contained a small amount of vitamin K plus calcium carbonate.

A second group used gum that contained calcium carbonate but no vitamin K.

This was only 50 per cent effective in reducing a set of cavities.

The vitamin gum, however, did not seem to halt the progress of tooth decay where it existed before the tests.

King Given Samurai Sword

The historic Samurai sword of Field-Marshal Count Toranaka, which was handed over to Lord Louis Mountbatten at Saigon on November 30 in token of the complete surrender of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the southern regions and his personal surrender as their commander, has been presented to the King at Buckingham Palace by Commander A. Leveson, R.N.V.R., on behalf of Lord Mountbatten.

The sword, which was forged in Japan about the year 1420, has a short curved blade, a handle of white shagreen, an ornate lacquered sheath, and is encased in a red brocade container.

CARS PARKED IN AIR

London, March 28. While British inventors are working on push-button car park schemes to bring cars to the surface from underground garages, a young Jamaican inventor, Mr. H. O. Lightbourne, has worked out a scheme for parking vehicles in the air. His plan consists mainly of a steel frame building 100 feet square and a series of endless chains.

With this he claims that he could park 1,200 cars in a series of cages and bring any car to the entrance in from 10 to 20 seconds, depending on the position of the car.

He says the park could be operated by remote control from a central station and would guarantee complete safety from theft or damage to parked cars.

Russia Loses Vote On Iran

NEW YORK, MARCH 28. SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO YESTERDAY TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL THAT SINCE RUSSIA COULD NO LONGER PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING HE WAS LEAVING. THE AMBASSADOR AND HIS STAFF WALKED OUT OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AFTER IT HAD BECOME APPARENT THAT THE COUNCIL INTENDED TO VOTE TO CALL IRAN TO STATE ITS COMPLAINT AGAINST RUSSIA. THE COUNCIL HAD REJECTED WITH ONLY TWO AFFIRMATIVE VOTES—RUSSIA AND POLAND—THAT THE QUESTION BE DELAYED UNTIL APRIL 10. THE DRAMATIC BREAK CAME SUDDENLY.

Earlier Gromyko had notified the Council that his country would not discuss the matter before that date. Negotiations between Russia and Iran were already in progress, he said. He stated there was at least an understanding between Moscow and Teheran on the withdrawal of Red troops from Iran.

Secretary of State James Byrnes, who said that official information from Teheran showed that there was no Russian-Iranian agreement, declared the Security Council must hear the Iranian complaint against Russia or the United Nations would die in its infancy due to the inefficiency of its effectiveness.

No Statement

Gromyko arose after shipment was announced of the Egyptian motion to call the Iranian Ambassador. As representative of the Soviet Government Gromyko said he could no longer participate in the meeting. "I am now, therefore, leaving the meeting,"

Outside, he climbed into an automobile and drove away immediately. He told reporters he had no statement to make. Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, Chairman of the meeting, made no sign of noticing the departure of the Soviet representative.

Shortly after the Russians walked out the Council voted to invite a statement from Iran. Before this vote was taken it was pointed out by one of the members that the Council could not vote now that it had only ten members. Eight voted to hear a statement from the Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala. Not voting were Australia and Poland.

The Iranian Ambassador and his advisers were sitting in the front row of the spectators section.

"Explosive" Situation
The Council soon afterwards heard Iran's Ambassador term the situation in his homeland as "explosive."

The Council adjourned after 6 p.m. until to-day when the members will sit as a committee in an executive session beginning 4 p.m. The Soviet delegation said the Russians would attend this executive session on the understanding that "only procedural matters and not the Iranian question" will be discussed. No open meeting of the Council as such is expected until Friday, said a member.

There was no hint from the Russians as to how long they would absent themselves but it was recalled that Gromyko had warned he could not participate in any discussion of substance of the Iranian case before April 4.

Not Withdrawn

The Polish delegate at a later press conference said Russia had not withdrawn from the Council.

There were some indications that Byrnes, who had insisted on action yesterday in the Iranian case, might call for further consideration of the question of postponement since hearing the Iranian delegate.

Ala, in his talk with the Council, said he knew of no agreement between Iran and Russia; that Russia had told the Iranian Premier that some Russian troops would remain in Iran indefinitely; that Russia had demanded favourable consideration in forming an oil company.

Ala read a report which briefly reviewed the recent visit of the Iranian Premier Quavam to Sultanah to Moscow for direct negotiations with Russia.

Quavam had unsuccessfully demanded the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Iran, the report said. Moreover, Ala said Russia demanded that Iran agree to the settling up of an Iranian-Russian oil company.

with the Soviet Union holding 51 per cent of the stock.

Threat To Peace

Byrnes, asking that Ala's statement be confined to whether the case might be postponed, asked him to answer the following questions:

"Do you have authority to accept a postponement?"
"What are the dangers in the situation that prevent postponement?"

Ala said the Soviet troops "are still in Iran and Iran has no assurance that these troops will be removed from her territory at a given date. Iran is suffering from intervention in its internal affairs because of the presence of Soviet officials and armed forces. Such a situation is explosive. Delay in the settlement of this dispute is a threat to world peace."

Iran would not agree to the postponement with unequalled assurances that the Russian troops should be withdrawn by a definite date, Ala said.—Associated Press.

Labour Snub For Communist Party

London, March 28. The National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party has again refused the application of the British Communist Party for affiliation to the Labour Party.

Incidents In Trieste

Trieste, March 28. Big demonstrations involving incidents between pro-Italian and pro-Yugoslav supporters paralysed business in Trieste to-day.

Many Italian firms suspended work this afternoon so that workers could take part in an "official" demonstration called by the Committee of National Cooperation, while Yugoslavs called a similar meeting in the city's centre, which was attended by many dock workers, thus bringing work in the port to a standstill.

Shipyard workers began marching into the centre of the city during the morning. Others, waving Yugoslav flags, poured in on lorries along the coast roads from Monfalcone. Some people were arrested during the morning.

This afternoon, before the start of the Italian parade from St. Anthony's Church, hundreds of young men dressed in British battle-dress, with red scarves and claiming to be former Yugoslav partisans, beat up three individual Italians wearing tricolour flags. Italians later crowded into the Piazza Della Unità where Yugoslav supporters held their demonstration, waving Italian flags and singing.—Reuter.

NEW SHIPPING DIRECTIVE

Washington, March 28. Henceforth privately owned and chartered ships will carry the largest proportion—possible of all manner of export cargoes—moving under the American flag, with a sharp reduction in this amount of cargo carried in government vessels, according to the directive recently issued by the War Shipping Administration.

The Administration expects to dispose of 20,000,000 tons of shipping by sales and charter within the next 15 months.—Associated Press.

DOCKERS STRIKE

Copenhagen, March 28. Copenhagen dockers decided to-day to refuse to handle cargoes on Spanish ships which have been previously boycotted by other countries.

Reuter said Norwegian dockers were recently reported in Oslo to have imposed a boycott on cargoes from Spain.—Reuter.

ROUND-UP IN STREETS OF TOKYO

Tokyo, Mar. 28.

Girls from formerly self-to-do families and currently employed office workers were found among 300 street walkers rounded up last night by the Japanese police and American M.P.s in a drive to tighten supervision. Tokyo papers reported.

Nearly half of the girls were suffering from venereal disease and many were pregnant. They have been solicited Allied soldiers near one of Tokyo's main railroad stations. Most of them were released after a medical examination with a warning of prospective jail sentences for future offense.

Women ranging between 16 and 38 years old told stories of distress, broken homes and war-shattered morals. Many of them from good families, said that they had gone on the streets to help family finances. Several of them had lost their parents during bombings and others were war widows. Only a few of them were unemployed geishas.

The papers quoted the police as saying that no woman showed "repentance." Their attitude in Japan has been defeated and so we may as well do as we please.—Associated Press.

London, March 28. Moscow radio announced to-day that the All-Union Academy of Sciences is offering a prize of 50,000 rubles during the next three years for the best research work in the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

Mary Visits England

London, March 28. Mary Pickford met the press yesterday after her arrival from the United States but would not talk business, saying only that she was here "for the mutual benefit of the United States and Britain." The "film sweetheart" will proceed from England to Paris, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.—Associated Press.

First Jap Ship In Sydney

Sydney, March 28.

Crew of the Japanese steamer "Daikai Maru" were surprised to find no war damage in Sydney.

Daikai Maru is the first Japanese ship to enter Sydney Harbour since before the war. Officers and men in Daikai Maru said they had expected to see many buildings in ruins as the result of the midday submarine raid on Sydney Harbour in May, 1942.

A Customs officer who boarded the ship when it entered the Harbour said: "Obviously the Japs were disappointed." He added that the ship's crew tried to give the impression that they were a "decent lot of chaps, and wanted to be treated as such."

Only Slow Speed

Daikai Maru (6,000 tons) has a speed of only six knots. She is obviously of wartime build, with a box-like hull, flared bow, and triangular stern.

She was escorted to Sydney by the British submarines Truncheon and Tireless. She entered the Harbour with a large Rising Sun flag flying from her stern, and with an R.A.N. patrol ship preceding her.

A doctor boarded her off Watson's Bay, and while a medical inspection was carried out, the patrol ship continually circled her.

The patrol ship had orders to keep all craft 200 yards away from Daikai Maru.

Daikai Maru's crew, about 40 men, dressed in khaki and jungle green, lined the rails on the ship's only deck to watch a passing Press launch.

Backs To Camera

Japanese grouped at the ship's stern turned their backs to a Press photographer's camera.

Passengers crowded to the side of a Manly ferry to watch proceedings.

Some of the Japanese in Daikai Maru waved to the ferry passengers, but were ignored.

Later, when tugs had taken Daikai Maru to dolphins at Clark Island, the Officer in Charge of Sea Transport (Commander Knight) boarded her.

One of two men fishing near where she was moored raised his hands and shouted to the Japs: "Did you bring any gut lines with you?"

Jungle Wins A Victory

Los Angeles, March 28.

Norman Chandler, publisher of the "Los Angeles Times," to-day said the jungle is reclaiming the great United States airbase at Guam, while some \$900,000,000 worth of unwanted plane parts are falling apart through rust and disuse.

In an article following a five week tour of Pacific bases he said that "less pressure from home through congress, would have permitted a more orderly and nationally safer demobilisation and the salvage of materials."

He said that the United States had accomplished a miracle in the rapid return of troops to the States, but "in the process, we wrecked our expensive, magnificent military machine—that can wage peace as well as war." He added that the "jungle is helping to cloak the sad signs of our national self-destruction."—Associated Press.

ITALIAN DISORDERS

Milan, March 28.

Despatches received by Milan newspapers to-day said that "separatists" staged violent demonstrations at Aosta on Tuesday, seeking the "independence" of tiny Aosta Valley in North-eastern Italy, which was "once reported to be claimed by France."

An unspecified number of persons were said to be wounded in the day-long clashes with Italian troops and the Carabinieri.—Associated Press.

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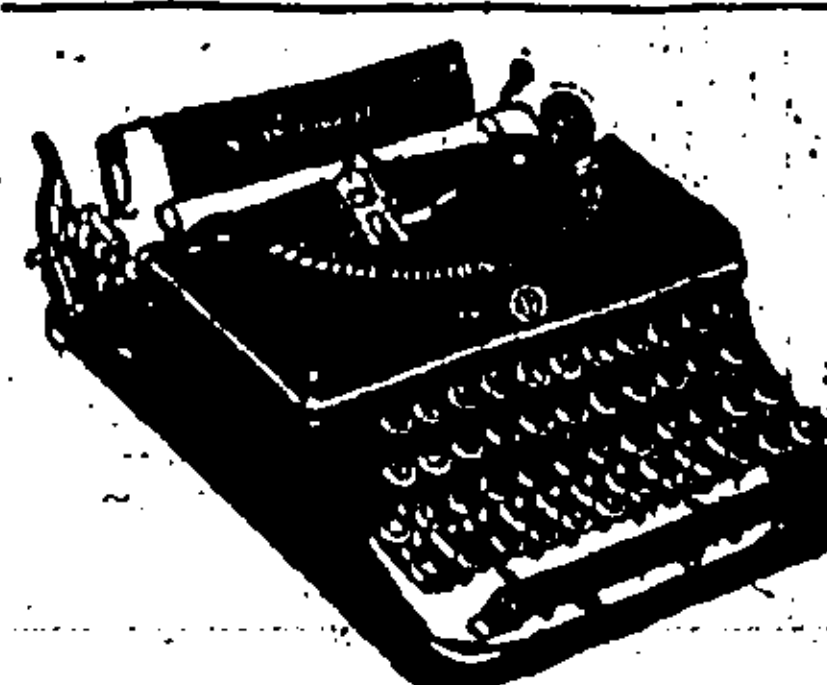
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MEZZANINE FLOOR WINDSOR HOUSE

NO BIG WAVES?

St. Louis, March 27. Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, executive secretary of the American association for the advancement of science, predicted that the projected water surface atom bomb test in the Pacific "will produce tidal waves that would cause destruction on any coastal area up to 500 miles in all directions from the point of explosion."

Dr. Meyerhoff, a nationally known geologist, said that atom bomb leaders have estimated that detonation of the bomb at surface level may produce a wave having a 100-foot crest and 10 feet trough, and he added that even a subterranean explosion would produce tidal waves.

H.K. WAR TRIAL OPENS

(Continued from Page 1)

agreed and accepted, supported by all civilized nations of this world including Japan, that the occupational troops of an enemy must carry out towards the inhabitants of the country, which they occupy, certain onerous duties which must be faithfully and meticulously observed; the unobservance of which is a gross breach and violation of the laws and usages of war. International Law which has been described as the rules of conduct governing the nations in their dealings with one another, says that it is of paramount importance for the occupant to see that the lives of the inhabitants are respected, that their domestic peace and honour are not disturbed, that their religious convictions are not interfered with and generally that duress, unlawful and criminal attacks on their persons and felonious actions as regards their property are just as punishable during the occupation as in times of peace.

Outrage Against Humanity

Again this dictum of accepted International conduct is further confirmed by the Hague 1907 International Convention to which inter alia Great Britain, the United States of America and Japan were high contracting parties. This Convention lays upon an occupying force in enemy territory the obligation to ensure that "family honour and rights, individual life and private property, as well as, religious convictions and worship must be respected."

Failure to ensure observance of these principles is a gross violation of the laws and usages of war, is a war crime of the highest magnitude and an outrage against humanity itself. In what manner the fifteen accused before you to-day performed in these respects or failed to perform the duties so clearly laid upon them the story to be related to you by the evidence will help you to decide. However, before returning to the tale of this appalling atrocity let us consider here the nature of a war crime.

War Crime Defined

The technical definition is "such an act of enemy soldiers and enemy civilians as may be visited by punishment or capture of the offenders" and is in practice any violation of the laws and usages of war which violation demands in satisfaction that the perpetrators and those ultimately responsible should pay for the crimes in full.

5.—Oppenheimer on International Law says of a War Crime "in contradistinction to hostile acts of soldiers by which the latter do not lose their privilege of being treated as lawful members of armed forces, war crimes are such hostile or other acts of soldiers or other individuals as may be punished by the enemy on capture of the offenders. They include acts contrary to International Law perpetrated in violation of the Law of the criminal's own State, such as killing or plunder for satisfying private lust and gain, as well as criminal acts contrary to laws of war permitted by order and on behalf of the enemy State. To that extent the notion of war crimes is based on the view that States and their organs are subject to criminal responsibility under International Law."

"Strutting Peacock"

6.—At the end of World War I, the Allies, desirous of bringing to justice persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and usages of war. At the Treaty of Versailles Germany recognised the right of the Allied and the Associated Powers to bring the persons accused before military tribunals for trial. However, as history well knows these provisions for the bringing to justice of people accused of war crimes proved abortive and even the Supreme War Criminal, that proud strutting peacock who could have prevented the first holocaust, Kaiser Wilhelm, escaped the retribution which was his due and which if it had been fully carried out might have prevented the carnage of the Second World War.

What nation will in future go so far as to let a man who has helped himself easily to lead a people into battle who knows that he will pay for any misadventure on the part of his troops with his own life? A fair, true and just trial of those responsible for the perpetration of war crimes will prove one of the most effective ways of outlawing War itself.

Declaration On Atrocities

7.—During the 11 World War the violations of the laws of war committed by Germany in the territories occupied by her led to formal announcements proclaiming the determination of her opponents to exact punishment for these and other war crimes. On Jan. 13, 1942, the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia, as well as the French National Committee adopted the Declaration affirming their resolve to place among the principal war aims the punishment, through the channel of organised justice, of those guilty of or responsible for these crimes, whether they have ordered them, perpetrated them or participated in them."

8.—At the Moscow Conference of Oct. 19-30, 1943, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, the United States, and Russia, adopted a Declaration on Atrocities affirming their intention to ask for the surrender, at the time of the Armistice, to the countries concerned of German officers and men, and members of the Nazi party guilty of atrocities in occupied territories, with the view to their being tried according to the laws of these countries. This determination to try war criminals in view of the atrocities committed in the East extended to include the trial in South-east Asia, China and Japan of Japanese who might be suspected of perpetration of war crimes, and it is this determination on the part of the United Nations to stamp out brutality and barbarism which is the sanction behind our authority, which is the authority itself behind this honourable Court which sits here to-day in this Colony so recently recovered from the Japanese aggressor.

Not Vindictive

9.—And now a word about the Prosecution: it is not the primary function of the Prosecution to obtain a conviction. It is not the primary purpose of the Prosecution to come in to this Court in Hong Kong, in a spiteful and vindictive spirit, determined that come what may, by hook or by crook, a terrible revenge will be wreaked upon these unfortunate Japanese who stand to-day before you accused of this dastardly crime. That is not the British way of justice. It is not the course which the Prosecution will pursue. We are not ultra-modern showmen putting on the latest stupendous spectacle. This is no sham trial, but a serious trial in which fifteen men stand before you on a capital charge.

The methods adopted by British justice are wrapped up in antiquity and at times appear to some (even in our own ranks) to be outmoded and worthy of change. There are, as has been said, some in our own midst who are impatient with these stand methods of British justice and who would say, making use of some colourful language, "put them all up against the wall and mow them down!" but the Prosecution would point out that it is to prevent this very mad idea that we are assembled here to-day; that it is to prevent this return to the Law of the Jungle that these men are solemnly arraigned before you; to ensure for future generations that the Rule of Law returns from the darkness into which it had fallen, to govern for all time to conduct both of individuals and of the family of Nations.

Guerrilla Attack

The task which we have been given is simply to place before you with impartiality and without prejudice the facts of the case, unvarnished and without trimmings, concealing nothing but even admitting evidence which might tell against the Prosecution for we know this honourable Court being well able to separate the wheat from the chaff, will arrive at a fair, true and just verdict.

10.—We may now return to the story which the evidence for the Prosecution will place before the Court and we shall endeavour to tell you as it will be told by the villagers who have come from the island of Lantau for that purpose.

11.—On or about the 12th day of the 7th moon in the 34th year of the Chinese Republic or according to the Gregorian Calendar on or about August 19, 1945, the Kishi Company in the Silver Mine Bay district of Lantau was attacked by a small body of Red guerrillas. The guerrilla attack was unsuccessful and was easily repulsed by the Japanese garrison. This unsuccessful attack by the guerrillas who suffered casualties took place at one

o'clock in the early afternoon of that Sunday in August. At that material time about Kishi was not on the island but had left it for the purpose of obtaining provisions for his men.

Reprisals Taken

12.—On Lantau island in the Silver Mine Bay district there were in some what close proximity where the Japanese garrison was stationed at Cheung Hau Beach three small farming villages of about roughly 300 souls. These were Pak Nau Hung, Tai To Tong and Luk Ti Tong, and it was against these three small defenceless communities that the Kishi Company in their anger decided to take reprisals for the attack made on their garrison by the guerrilla band.

13.—In the absence of Lt. Kishi, Lt. Matsumoto Chozaburo (Accused No. 2) took upon himself responsibility for the actions of his Unit and as far as possible the surrounding districts were arrested amidst brutality, burning, looting and shooting in the course of which an amah in the employ of Young Siu Sang by the name of Yam Yau was killed while she watched over the grand-daughter of the said Young Siu Sang, a little girl herself being wounded on the forehead and on the chest by a rifle bullet which was removed by a Hong Kong Doctor, Dr. To Shiu Hong. A sick woman the wife of villager Fan Fook was dragged out of bed whereon she died of fright and a woman Kras-eater by the name of Shung Luk Sham was killed by two bullets in her chest as she carried two large basins of grass upon her head.

Elders Beheaded

14.—Not content with this murderous brutality all the villagers who had been arrested were paraded in the open outside the swimming shed on Cheung Hau Beach where numbers of them were tied to stakes with rope and wire so that their toes barely touched the ground while there especially the women and children were made to kneel down on the grass which surrounded this spot. Two of the village elders, one an old man age 60 by the name of Tsang Sau, and the other a man by the name of Lam Fook were set upon by members of the Company under direction of Lt. Kishi who had received by this time reports that they were given a beating in full view of the assembled villagers.

15.—That night the two elders Tsang and Lam Fook were beheaded by Lt. Kishi, assisted by two of his Company and buried in the sand in graves rudely dug by members of his Company. That same evening a number of the villagers were beaten and tortured and they have made statements to this effect.

16.—The next day August 20, two fishermen and one villager, the brother of Lam Fook, who had just been beheaded, were forced by the Japanese to row away from the island in a Japanese boat. These three men have never been seen alive since that day and it is presumed that they were murdered by the Japanese soldiers of this Company. The missing man, Lam Fook's brother, was called Lam Pong-Tai, whilst another missing man was the father of Wang Kam Ho. The other fisherman was not known.

Starved And Beaten

17.—Towards noon of August 20 all the women and children were allowed to go leaving some twenty odd villagers who were beaten and subjected to torture while tied to the stakes. Amongst those tortured were Wong Yee, Tsang Yuk-Ming, Ho Yik, Lau Lam, Ho Tam and To Pui who were all tied up on poles until their toes barely touched the ground, in which position they were left for hours on end. During all this time the villagers are most definite in asserting that there was no endeavour on the part of the Japanese to supply them with food, and that throughout the period of their detention they were cruelly beaten by the guards who watched over them for no apparent reason at all or simply because they attempted to find a more comfortable position in their agony.

18.—Lt. Kishi having now taken over from Matsumoto a small detachment went out on a punitive expedition to search another village and in his absence the villagers who were tied up were cruelly beaten by the men who were guarding them, loud cries of pain could be heard coming from the menaced men. On Kishi's return there was another execution in which Sgt. Major Ushida Hiroaki (Accused No. 5), brutally beat and tortured So Po, a villager who took part in the fighting. Not content with that he then arbitrarily chopped off his head.

Another Beheading

19.—On August 22 or thereabouts a detachment of the Unit under the command of Ngau Kung Lung, who they shot Lam Tsai dead, uncracked and looted several houses, and set fire to others. Finally bringing back with them a villager by the name of Lam Kuen to Cheung Hau Beach who was also beheaded. During this menacing raid a female villager by the name of Lam Lin Kiu was shot in the thigh as she fled to the

hills for protection from the Japanese soldiery. The next day this entire village was razed to the ground.

20.—During the material times of these events the villagers were forcibly compelled to contribute pigs, chickens, eggs, cakes and many other food stuffs, money and household goods to the Kishi Unit.

21.—Throughout all this time the members of the Kishi Company who are accused before you to-day were guilty of the most brutal treatment of the villagers, everyone of whom went in complete fear of his life at the hands of these men who have been identified by the villagers themselves and against whom the living victims of their actions have laid charges which form the basis of this trial.

Reign Of Terror

22.—The evidence in this case will show that the punishment inflicted on the villagers extended over a period of roughly one week during which time terror reigned over the island and in which those who were tied up in front of the bathing shed on Cheung Hau Beach were denied the ordinary facilities for food, drink and relief, which are normally granted to human beings.

23.—Lt. Kishi throughout this time carried out his task as O.C. troops and was assisted by his 2nd Lt. and his senior N.C.O.s, who were named by several witnesses, thus pointing to the fact that the actions which form the subject matter of the present charge were in actual fact charged actions of the members of the Kishi Unit charged in this indictment with the result that having acted jointly and severally in the perpetration of these murders and cruel treatment of the villagers they must one and all except the natural consequences of their actions by which nine of the inhabitants of Lantau Island met a sad, cruel and untimely death. It will be borne in mind by the Court and will be adduced in evidence that these events occurred on a date between August 19-26, 1945, when it was well known to Kishi himself and to members of his Company that Japan had signed her unconditional surrender.

Barbaric Acts

24.—The Law, in this case requires little elucidation other than that which has already been given in that the offences committed were all barbaric war crimes in that they were complete and total violations of the laws and usages of war which at all times have forbidden the meeting out to peaceful inhabitants of an occupied country the cruelty and brutality which have been shown in this present outrage.

The Japanese cannot disclaim responsibility for these crimes for every human being of whatever creed, race or colour, is conscious in his own heart that to kill a fellow man in cold blood and without a fair trial is a crime against the God he believes in, and against humanity. In addition the laws and rules of human conduct voluntarily submitted to by all nations and which govern the conduct of man in relation to his fellow man have always insisted that all men whether Communist or suspected Communist will be treated as men and not as in this atrocious like dogs. It is indisputable that in all cases of suspected war crimes cases of suspected must be given a fair and just trial and must not be punished even in the most minute way without previous trial. This is the Law and it is and has been accepted by all nations. Nor can this universally accepted law of conduct be set aside unilaterally by one nation, by one unit or by an individual—at least not with impunity.

Identifies Letter

The first witness called in the afternoon was Ho Tin-fang, of the Great China Match Co. who identified a document handed to him by the prosecuting officer as a letter that had been given him by Young Tsun-dart to hand to the elders of the Silver Mine Bay district for their signature. The elders had signed this in the presence of Inspector Cunningham and some Chinese detectives after the contents had been explained to them and they had affirmed these to be true.

Replying to a question from the Court, witness said he had no knowledge of the facts mentioned in the letter.

The next witness heard was Tsang Lai-fook, who had given evidence at the morning's proceedings and was re-called for cross-examination.

In reply to questions from the defending officer, Lieut. Croft, witness said that there were about 10 guerrillas who took part in the fighting. At the commencement of the fighting, he had run away with the village elders. When he returned, he had been told that the Japanese had been there and had killed some villagers.

Not Patriots

Witness agreed that some of the guerrillas had come from the village but said that the majority had come from the mountains. The guerrillas were not recognised by the villagers as Chinese patriots and the village had never supplied them with food.

Replying to a question from the prosecuting officer, Capt. Kelly,

Manchurian Situation Eases Slightly

Chungking, March 28.

The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Liu Chieh, to-day announced that China has replied to Russia, agreeing to the Soviet proposal for complete withdrawal from Manchuria not later than the end of April.

He said that an agreement in principle was reached with the Russians for Government troops to use the Sino-Soviet Changchun railway and that details are being worked out now.

Liu stated that the Sino-Russian situation in Manchuria had eased but "No one can say now that it is on a very sound basis."

He said negotiations are in progress for the transfer of garrison duties in different towns from the Russians to the Chinese. He replied: "No statement" when he was asked whether the Soviet authorities had advised the Chinese authorities as to the date of the intended evacuation from various points.

Asked whether the Chinese are seeking to land troops in Dalren, Liu said that China had never abandoned her stand that Chinese forces had the right to land there.

He replied "no" when asked if China had received any assurances that industrial equipment, removed from Manchuria, would be paid for.

He answered "no statement" when asked if China had protested against the removal of such equipment. He said the Government is unaware of how many Soviet troops have actually moved out of Manchuria into Soviet territory, as he had no information or notification on this subject.

He said the Russians have thus far only notified the foreign office of their withdrawal from Mukden and Fushan. Associated Press.

witness said that the guerrillas did not belong to the village. He was questioned further by the Court, witness said that it was impossible that any of the guerrillas did belong to the village.

Tsang Lin, also recalled for cross-examination, said that he was not present when the fighting took place, though he had heard the sounds of firing from the direction of the village. He never saw any of the guerrillas himself and was certain that they came from the mountains.

Also recalled for cross-examination was Chow Fong-po, who said in reply to a question from Lieut. Croft that about 20 guerrillas took part in the fighting. There was no fighting in his own village and the guerrillas did not pass through it when they retreated.

Prepared Document

Next witness called was Young Tsun-dart, Secretary of the Yau-mat Ferry Company, who testified that from statements of the village elders and from questions he had put to them he prepared a document in English containing particulars of certain events that happened in Silver Mine Bay from August 19, 1945, onwards. This document was later signed by the village elders.

His connection with Lantau, witness said, was that he had there a small house and farm and he knew quite a number of the villagers since 1920 or '27. Witness said that a villager had told him of having hidden with some 10 others in a room in the Sam Lee Store when guerrillas attacked the village. The proprietor of this store, he subsequently heard, was beheaded.

Another man who he heard was beheaded was Lam Fook, who before the war was the caretaker of a small mission settlement about an hour or so from Silver Mine Bay. Both Lam and Tsang Sau, the proprietor of the Sam Lee Store, had been arrested and taken to Cheung Chau some time before August 19 when a post of five Japanese was wiped out on the island by guerrillas. They were held in custody by the Japanese and were not released until the morning of the battle. He did not know of any meeting between Lam and the Japanese on August 19 before the fighting began.

Witness said he would be very much surprised to hear that Wong Yee, Tsang Sau, Lee Yuen, Tam Lin and Lam Fook were guerrillas.

Previous Experience

Questioned by the Court, witness agreed that the letter he had prepared was amplified as a result of his questioning of the village elders. He had previous experience of this type of work, having been attached to a soldier some years ago. The villagers had asked him to prepare the report, but he had not been conducting an official court of inquiry when he prepared it.

He received a general story which the villagers gave him but this was highly jumbled up and he had to ask them to marshal their facts together and come back with a document. This he subsequently amplified to translate.

At the conclusion of witness's cross-examination, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 a.m.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

C.A. Medical Branch

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Medical Branch to exhum all bodies buried in the Hong Kong No. 1 (Emergency) Cemetery at the Hong Kong University Playing Field, Pokfulam, on the expiration of three months from the date of this notice.

All the remains exhumed will be removed to New Kowloon Cemetery No. 8 (Diamond Hill Cemetery) for reburial.

J. P. FEHLY,
Colonel, R.A.M.C.,
D.D.M.S. (C.A.)

Hong Kong, March 23, 1946.

panese residents there have under gone indescribable hardship since the surrender and have lost most of their belongings due to looting and other causes," Kyodo said.—Associated Press.

Yamada Sent To Siberia?

Tokyo, Mar. 28.

The "Mainichi Shimbun" to-day said it had reports indicating that Gen. Oroz Yamada, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung army, and his staff officers above colonel rank, have been moved to Siberia.

The paper added that "the officers and men had been engaged in the work of dissolving factories, power plants and military establishments but later they were sent to Siberia." It did not amplify the meaning of "dissolving."

Meanwhile, Kyodo news agency said that three representatives of the committee for the repatriation of Japanese residents in Manchuria had returned to Tokyo and reported the "miserable plight" of the people there.

"The greater part of the Ja-

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

NOTICE

INCREASE IN PRICE OF MILITARY RATIONS.

Hitherto the charge for the Military ration has been well below cost price. The Administration however, has been notified that, with effect from 1 April, the price of the Field Service ration issued on repayment will be \$4.00 per head per day.

This will entail an increase in the charges for meals served in the Hongkong and Peninsula Hotels. The new rates which include the cost of food purchased locally to supplement the ration, will be as follows:—

For residents who are not entitled to free rations—	
Casual Meals	\$5.00 a day for 3 meals.
Breakfast	\$2.00
Lunch	\$2.50
Dinner	\$2.50

The cost of casual-meals includes an element for cooking, preparation and service of meals. Revised prices for 'D' ticket holders will be posted in Cafeterias shortly.

C. B. H. DELAMAIN,

Colonel

DOCAO (MIL)

27th March, 1946.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Friday, 29th March.			
Macao & Tainan	Kwong Sai	(Reg.)	9.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.)	1.45 p.m.
Kongmoon	Cheong Lee	(Ord.)	3.00 p.m.
Swabue	Hing Lee	(Reg.)	4.00 p.m.
Canton	Fahian	(Ord.)	4.00 p.m.
Saturday, 30th March.			
Macao & Tainan	Kwong Fook Cheung	(Reg.)	9.00 a.m.
Swatow	Hanyang	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton & Shanghai	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	3.35 p.m.
Canton	By Train	(Ord.)	3.30 p.m.
			4.00 p.m.
Sunday, 31st March.			
Macao & Tainan	Kwong Sai	(Reg.)	9.00 a.m.
Swatow	Nicholson J. Bannett	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Swatow	Fahian	(Reg.)	Noon
Canton	Taking	(Reg.)	Noon
	Sai On	(Reg.)	4.00 p.m.
Monday, 1st April.			
Manila P.I.	Faid Victory	(Parcel)	10.00 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa, Aden, Egypt	Strathmore	(Reg.)	11.50 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.)	1.45 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Hallow	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	2.00 p.m.
		(Ord.)	8.15 p.m.
		(Ord.)	8.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 2nd April.			
Shanghai	Glenartney	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Wingung	(Reg.)	Noon
Airmail for Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	3.15 p.m.
		(Ord.)	3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 3rd April.			
Bangkok	Agnes	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	H.M.S. Apollo	(Reg.)	10.10 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban & Saigon	By Air	(Reg.)	1.45 p.m.
		(Ord.)	2.00 p.m.
Thursday, 4th April.			
Shanghai	Alexander White	(Parcel)	10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney	H.M.S. Bonaventura	(Reg.)	9.30 a.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via Seat.	Frank B. Kellogg	(Reg.)	9.40 a.m.
Airmail for Canton & Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.)	10.00 a.m.
		(Ord.)	3.15 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Hainan	Kwong Fook	(Reg.)	3.40 p.m.
Shanghai	Tinman	(Reg.)	3.40 p.m.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID, \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
office for Box Nos. 23, 33, 35,
47, 52.

WANTED KNOWN

NOWHERE ELSE can you see
for yourself such a magnificent
collection of "pre-war made" ex-
quisite carved, oak-campor-
lined chests as now shown by
Módé Elite, 22 Queen's Road
Central. Also unpacked directly
from Soochow "Finest" pure silk
embroidered pyjamas, kimono
etc. with "washable" embroideries.
Seeing is believing!

PREMISES WANTED

BRITISHER with family requires
furnished flat/house from June or
earlier. Write Box No. 74, "China
Mail."

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and
Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224

HONG KONG CLUB

In view of the approaching
resumption of activities of the
Club, will resident members
please register their names and
addresses with the undersigned
as soon as possible.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.

Accountants.
HONG KONG CLUB.
Mercantile Bank Building.
2nd Floor.
Hong Kong, 26th March, 1946.

NOTICE

Will anybody possessing in-
formation as to the whereabouts of—

MISS REBECCA JUDAH
MISS RAMAH JUDAH
MR. TUNKU ABDULLAH
please communicate with the
Secretariat, Civil Affairs Ad-
ministration, C.S.O. Building,
Lower Albert Road.

The last known address of the
Misses Judah was "The Den,"
Castle Road, Hong Kong, and
they were last heard of in 1941.
Mr. Tunku Abdullah is the
son of the Yang di-Pertuan
Besar of Negri Sembilan and
was last heard of in November,
1945.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the
purchase of 800 No. Empty
Drums of 45 Gall. Capacity
and about 3 Tons of old Steel
Wire Rope ranging from 3/16"
to 2" dia.

Tender form can be obtained
on application at Section VI of
Naval Store Department, H.M.
Dockyard between 9.30-11.30
a.m. from 28th. March to 1st.
April 1946 except Sunday, and
should be returned in a sealed
cover addressed to Supt. Naval
Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard,
Hong Kong on or before noon
Wednesday the 3rd. April 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

POLICE AND PRISONS BRANCH

NOTICE

With effect from April 1st,
1946, Lt.-Col. L. A. Thomas
will assume charge of the Police
in Hong Kong Island with his
office at Central Police Station
Buildings. Tel. No. 59295.

Members of the public who
wish to report to the police on
matters affecting the Island of
Hong Kong will avoid delay by
applying to Lt.-Col. Thomas in-
stead of to the Commissioner of
Police.

C. H. RAMSON.

Commissioner of Police
Hong Kong, March 26, 1946.

Britain To Make New Proposals

Washington, March 28.
Britain is to propose an amend-
ment to the Bretton Woods inter-
national provisions, which will
allow any country to devalue its
currency if it is suffering from
chronic unemployment, resulting
from adverse balance of payments
in international trade. It was au-
thoritatively stated in Washington
to-night.

The proposal will be submitted
to the meeting of the Monetary
Fund in Washington on May 1.
It is expected it will be accepted
in some quarters in Britain that
external forces would dominate
Britain's internal situation as a
result of her commitments to the
Fund.

Under the provisions of the
Fund as at present drawn up,
member countries will be allowed
to devalue their currencies by 10
per cent without the consent of
the Fund.

An additional devaluation of 10
per cent will be permitted if
members of the Fund are con-
vinced that a change is necessary
to correct the "fundamental dis-
equilibrium."

Such "disequilibrium" has not
yet been defined, however, and
Britain's proposal is that the
"number one symptom" of it shall
be unemployment.—Reuter.

REPATRIATION NOTICE NO. 67.

S.S. "BONAVENTURE" is
expected to leave for AUS-
TRALIA on or about the 3rd
April, 1946.

Date and time of embarkation
will be published when they are
known.

The following should stand
by—

Major C. K. H. Peasley.
Mr. V. M. Benwell.
Mr. E. M. G. Harlow.
Mr. W. MacFarlane.
Mr. J. R. Sykes.
Mr. Tang Ying Lam.
Mr. C. E. Wong.
Mr. F. V. Wong.
Mrs. I. L. Law and three
children.

Dr. & Mrs. K. C. Yee and
three children.
Mr. Geo. Mar.
Mr. Geo. P. Mar and Master
Jas. Mar.
Mr. Ellis Joseph.

H.K.V.D.C.
Lt. & Mrs. R. Sloop.
Cpl. I. G. Sullivan.
Spr. A. D. Wong Yee.
Miss Rose Gock Honson.
Mstr. Guv Gock Honson.

REPATRIATION OFFICE.
Hong Kong, March 28, 1946.

HONKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE

Pending reopening of Kennedy
Town Praya area to general
public traffic a temporary 15
minutes Tramway Service will
now commence between—

KENNEDY TOWN MARKET
and
WHITTY STREET TERMINUS
only

There will be no intervening
stopping places and intending
PASSENGERS WILL NOT BE
PERMITTED TO JOIN OR
LEAVE THE CARS BE-
TWEEN THESE POINTS.

From
MONDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1946
as follows

FIRST CAR will leave—
WHITTY STREET 6.45 a.m.
KENNEDY TOWN 6.51 a.m.

LAST CAR will leave—
WHITTY STREET 5.45 p.m.
KENNEDY TOWN 5.51 p.m.

FARES
1st Class 15 cents.
3rd Class 8 cents.

TICKETS ARE NOT
TRANSFERABLE.

Available on the car of
issue only.

MARKET PRODUCE WILL
NOT BE CARRIED.

W. F. SIMMONS,
Acting General Manager.

Hong Kong, March 29, 1946.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOM

Auctioneers, Surveyors, & etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31667.

Stalin Sets A New Objective

Moscow, March 28.

Generalissimo Joseph Stalin has set the Soviet oil industry
a new objective — 60,000,000 tons a year. To achieve
this figure a thorough reorganization of the industry is
underway.

The biggest and latest step in the reorganization is the divi-
sion of the oil industry commissariat into two. One
commissariat will control oil fields and enterprises in
western and southern areas of the Soviet Union; the
other is responsible for those in the eastern regions.

The reorganization follows
the line already taken since the
war in other commissariats.

The history of the Soviet oil
industry is one of rapid de-
velopment in recent years.

On the eve of World War I,
in 1913, Russia's annual pro-
duction was 9,000,000 tons. In
the 18 years ending with 1940,
production was 31,000,000 tons.

The need for oil will increase
sharply during the fourth Five-
Year Plan, which began this
year, owing to the gradual de-
velopment of industry.

A greatly expanded automo-
bile industry, increased output
of tractors and internal combus-
tion engines working on oil, and
the growth of navigation are the
salient factors in this estimat-
ed huge new demand.

Security Concern

A Soviet economic expert,
writing in a Moscow journal,
said: "The expansion of the
oil industry is also a manifesta-
tion of the concern of the Soviet
Union for its security. It should
be recalled that a well developed
domestic oil industry was one
of the factors that ensured the
Soviet Union victory in the
war."

Authorities here claim that
the Soviet Union holds first
places in the world for its re-
serves of oil.

Russia's first great oil pro-
duction area was the Apsheron
peninsula, near Baku, which was
being exploited before World
War I. Since the advent of the
Soviet regime, the development
of another large area has been
carried out—the region between
the Volga and the Urals, known
as the second Baku. Here, the
output rose several times in
the course of the war.

Sea bottom drilling has been
extended near Baku and hun-
dreds of new oil derricks will
rise from the Caspian Sea in
the near future. Fresh fields
have been opened in the last
few years in the Kazakhstan,
Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Georgia
and the Far East areas.—Reuter.

Recent statistics received from
Brazil show that between Feb. 25
and March 4, cotton clearances
from Santos included about 95,000
bales to Shanghai.—Reuter.

Debate On Cotton In The Commons

Liverpool, March 28.

The strenuous opposition of the
Cotton Associations to the Govern-
ment's new cotton policy will
reach a climax to-day when the
House of Commons will debate
the whole question.

Seemingly, the future of the
local market has developed into a
starlight political issue and the
vote will probably follow, to allow
clear cut party lines.

The local trade hopes that the
Acting President of the Board of
Trade will be able to give the
cotton market delegates at to-
day's meeting in London some de-
finite information on the composi-
tion and constitution of the Cot-
ton Purchase Commission which
will shortly be set up, and also
some hint on the prospects for
absorption of members of the As-
sociation and their staffs into the
new organization.

Shippers report keen inquiry
from India in anticipation of the
relaxation of import restrictions
on cotton into India.

Recent statistics received from
Brazil show that between Feb. 25
and March 4, cotton clearances
from Santos included about 95,000
bales to Shanghai.—Reuter.

East should have known better,
but decided to hold up his heart
in the hope of building out dummy
heart suit. Then South knocked
the spade Ace and took his nine
tricks before the opponents could
do anything but what had hit them.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's
partner and, with neither side vulnerable,
you held!

The bidding:
Major Jacoby Schenken You
1H. 1S. Pass (7)

ANSWER: Bid two clubs. Game is
unlikely unless your partner can find
another constructive bid. If you bid
three hearts, and your partner bids
three spades, you will not be sure
whether he is trying to reach game or
trying to wriggle out of a dangerous
notrump contract.

QUESTION
To-day you hold the same hand,
and the bidding continues:
Major Jacoby Schenken You
2H. 1S. Pass 2C.
2H. 1S. Pass 2C.
What do you bid? (Answer
To-morrow)

CONTROLS LIFTED
Singapore, March 28.
In an effort to encourage trade
with Malaya, Australia has lifted
controls on many items formerly
under an export ban. Claude
Massey, Australian Government
Commissioner in Malaya, said yes-
terday.

Malaya will receive a share of
the one million tons of foodstuffs
which Australia is exporting this
year, Massey added.—Associated
Press.

TEXAS REPORT
New York, March 28.
The consolidated net profit for
the Texas company, one of the
nation's leading oil concerns, was
\$51,366,000 after deducting
charges, interest and taxes of last
year, the company reported.

This is equivalent to \$4.61 per
share, compared with \$4.61 per
share or \$4.85 per share in 1944.—As-
sociated Press.

LOWRE FARES
The Hague, March 28.
The Dutch Air Line, K.L.M., is
to lower its fares on all its inter-
national air services by 20 per
cent from April 1, when the com-
pany will greatly increase the
number of its routes, it was an-
nounced here to-day.

The Stockholm, Copenhagen,
Amsterdam and Geneva service is
among those to be started on
April 1.—Reuter.

COTTON EXPORTS
Washington, March 28.
The government announced that
cotton textile exports during the
first half of the month of April
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than the first quarter.

The civilian production adminis-
tration said that textiles set apart
for exports will total 212,400,000
yards during the second quarter,
as compared with 222,400,000 for
the first quarter.—Associated
Press.

SILK CARGO
San Francisco, March 28.
American President Lines states
that a cargo of 1,100 bales of
Japanese raw silk—the first enter-
ing a California port since Pearl
Harbour—is en route here and
due on April 1 aboard the A.S.
"Trinity Victory."

The cargo will be shipped to
San Francisco for stockpiling, and
later will be shipped to Japan
from the "Trinity Victory," Ensign
and Empire Bank, a "transitional
credit" of US\$20,000,000.—Reuter.

The Dutch Ministry of Finance
announced that the Dutch Finance
Minister has obtained for Holland
from the "United States" Export
and Import Bank a "transitional
credit" of US\$20,000,000.—Reuter.

BRIDGE NOTES

South really shouldn't have gotten
away with the twiddle in to-day's
hand, but the fact that he did make
his contract even under the most un-
favourable conditions shows how im-
portant it is to be on the lookout for
deceptive plays.

South Dealer
North-South vulnerable

E. K. J.
H. Q. J. 873
D. 52
C. 1043

E. J. 662
H. 10964
D. J. 109
C. 100

E. 10643
H. K.
D. A. K.
C. A. K. J. 8

The bidding:
South West North East
1C. Pass 1H. Pass
1S. Pass 2C. Pass
2NT. Pass Pass Pass

West made the "killing" opening
lead of the Jack of diamonds. South
thought for a few seconds before he
played a card from the dummy. He
could run five clubs and two diamonds,
and hence needed two additional tricks
to make his contract. But getting
those tricks would not be easy if the
enemy were on their toes.

In order to win two tricks he would
have to lead both spades and hearts,
giving the opponents two chances to
lead. One of those chances would
allow them to knock out the second
stopper in diamonds, the other chance
would allow them to run the diamonds.
If each opponent had four diamonds,
no harm would come of it; but
otherwise, South would be pretty sure
to lose three diamonds, and two aces.

It took South only a few seconds to
see his danger, and even less time than
that to find a way out of his troubles.
He simply won the first diamond trick
and led the King of hearts.

East should have known better, but
decided to hold up his heart Ace in
the hope of building out dummy's
heart suit. Then South knocked out
the spade Ace and took his nine tricks
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S.S. "WINGSANG" To SHANGHAI 4 p.m. 3rd April
(NO DECK PASSENGERS)

ARRIVALS

S.S. "YUENSANG" From BAANGKOK 3rd April
S.S. "WINGSANG" From SHANGHAI 4 p.m. 3rd April
S.S. "TAKSANG" From SHANGHAI 4 p.m. 3rd April
S.S. "KWANGSANG" From SHANGHAI 4 p.m. 3rd April

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AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN ADVANCE OF THE DATES UPON
WHICH THEY INTEND TO LEAVE.

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S.S. "KWEIYANG" SAILING TO SINGAPORE Noon 5th April
S.S. "FOOCHOW" SAILING TO TIENTSIN 4 p.m. 5th April
S.S. "FATSHAN" SAILING TO CANTON 8.00 a.m. 30th March

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"Lycaon" expected to arrive from U. K.
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The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

of Copenhagen.

OUTWARDS:

m.s. "Mongolia" due at Hongkong: about 10th April
m.s. "Kina" due at Hongkong: middle of June

HOMEWARDS:

m.s. "MONGOLIA"
loading here 2nd of April
for
Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen
and probably Oslo, Gothenburg

For further particulars apply to:
The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Queen's Bldg., 2nd floor. Tel. 3411 & 3412

SHELL ISSUE

New York, March 28.
Shell Union are reported to be
completing arrangements to file
with the securities exchange com-
mission data on a \$125,000,000
bond issue.

Proceeds will retire \$89,000,000
outstanding debt and will provide
additional working capital.—Asso-
ciated Press.

OIL RESERVES

New York, March 28.
The annual estimate of crude
oil reserves in the United States
as of Dec. 31, 1945, compiled by
the American petroleum institute,
showed reserves to be 20,800,000,
800 barrels, which is an increase
of 978,000 barrels compared
with the estimated reserves of
Dec. 31, 1944.—Associated Press.

No Agreement Yet Security Council Worried Efforts To Find A Compromise

"THE VOICE" IS BROKE

Hollywood, March 27. Individual entertainment performers have been hard hit. Frank Sinatra, for instance, who earned, or rather was paid, 1,000,000 dollars (\$1,250,000) last year, announces he is broke and will have to accept theatre engagements in order to stack up a wad.

Other stars have turned to new fields in order to maintain bank accounts. Headliner Errol Flynn, who always wanted to be a newspaperman, anyway, has written a book called "Snowdown," and has got it published.

His publishers announce: "Flynn writes a story of brutal passion, tender love, high adventure—shame, heartache, ecstasy, more during, more romantic, than any role he has ever portrayed on the screen."

We have glanced through the opus and find it on the lusty side—high adventure all right, also higher stepping women. It is also full of some of the most inferior writing, but it will undoubtedly be a best seller.

COMMUNIST PARTY GROWING

Moscow, March 28. Communist Party membership in the Soviet Union has increased from nearly 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 since 1941 according to an article in the Communist Party Journal "Party Construction."—Reuter.

Canada's Mounties Use Radar Now

(By Lieut.-Colonel HARWOOD STEELE, M.C.)

London, March 27. The Canadian spy-ring story has the proper ring of melodrama—secrets and agents, and international intrigue. All that was wanted was the pursuing hoofbeats of the Mounted Police. And here they are to make the scene complete.

The uncovering of Russian espionage is the most spectacular feat in the Mounties' history. It certainly pulls the Mountie out of character as a romantic individualist, riding up the pine slope to snap the cuffs on Michel, the murderer, after a two-year chase round the Arctic Circle.

Atomic secrets are trickier loot than bags of gold dust, and counter-espionage agents do not go to work in scarlet tunics. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are the Federal police of Canada, with a system and organization as intricate and advanced as any in the world.

The special branches and sections—of which the Criminal Investigation Branch and the fingerprint section are the two most likely to be concerned with a spy-ring matter—work in the big, modern justice building in Ottawa.

The divisions are scattered over the huge expanse of Canada, from the United States boundary to within a few hundred miles of the North Pole, principally in detachments of two or three men.

When necessary, they work in plain clothes. All northern posts have radio, aircraft with radar, cars, and motor cycles wherever conditions permit.

An anti-crime laboratory in which evidence is gathered by every modern application of scientific analysis, is one of the world's best.

But for all that they are still mounted police. Every man conforms this much to legend: He must ride. If he works at a desk or on top of a microscope, he must ride; administrator and detective must all have been through the riding school. The Commissioner was bred in a tradition which believes that hold horsesmen make the best policemen.

The spreading of a close-meshed net of Royal Canadian Mounted Police was especially effective in the far north, which is the kind of country where it is next to impossible to hide anything from anyone, least of all from the police.

Settlements are few and scattered, and any suspicious action is soon reported. The only communications with the outer world are by air, along sea or rivers, or by mail or radio. All

THE POSSIBILITY OF DEADLOCK BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA OVER THE UNITED NATIONS HEARING ON IRAN WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY TO BE OF SERIOUS CONCERN AMONG OFFICIALS.

A SUB-COMMITTEE, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND FRANCE BEGAN A MEETING IN AN EFFORT TO FIND AN ACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE FORMULA.

Secretary of State James Byrnes, Andre Gromyko and Henri Bonnet went into session in a hotel suite after failure in the morning to try to reach a decision in time for a report to the Security Council at 3 o'clock. The sub-committee later adjourned saying "no agreement has been reached."

One way out of the difficulty which United States officials appeared willing to accept was a proposal that the Iranian Ambassador should be called by the Security Council to present his views on whether his Government would suffer if the case were delayed, if Russia persists in absolute refusal to participate in discussion immediately.—Associated Press.

Gromyko's Walk-Out Gromyko's words before quitting the security council meeting were "For reasons which I explained clearly enough in my meeting of yesterday and in today's meeting, Mr. Chairman, I, as representative of the Soviet Union, am not able to participate further in the discussions."

Under questioning, Lange said that Gromyko's action "was a serious step to take," but he refused to comment on the next possible move.

Lange said that Poland had no intention of following suit, and added "Poland is not a great power and has no special interest in such questions as Iran. We are only interested in maintaining peace and understanding in international life."

We want to help to avoid any showdown between big powers and have taken a mediation position.

Lange also said that Poland had decided to back Russia for two reasons:— (1) "The fact that Russian troops are in process of being withdrawn; thus the causes of the question are in the process of disappearing. Why make a big issue of it?"

(2) "Negotiations are going on now and the United Nations Charter says that direct negotiations should have precedence over the council. A decision here by the council may prejudice negotiations by putting the pressure on."—Associated Press.

Refused To Vote Atlantic City, March 28. Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia refused last night to vote on the U.N. R.A. conference to penalize countries whose occupying armies carry on the practice of "living off the land" which they have conquered.

The penalty clause was carried by a 23 to 9 vote, which was reported by the American press officer although the vote was not officially announced.

The Soviet Ukraine delegate told the representatives of the 48 nations that by refusing to participate in the discussion or in the vote on the issue, it would not be bound by the decision.

The action came a few hours after Ambassador Gromyko walked out of the New York session of the United Nations Security Council.

After a prolonged night debate, the council delayed until Friday the election of a new U.N. R.A. director general. The only name in nomination to succeed Henry Lehman, former governor of New York state, is Fiorello LaGuardia, former Mayor of New York city. LaGuardia is expected to assume the post on Friday. Lehman resigned because of his health.

Not Powerful Enough Changkai, March 28. The Chinese Ambassador to Britain, Dr. Wellington Koo, declared today in a broadcast that the United Nations Organization is not powerful enough at present to stop aggression.

He stressed the need for cooperation and understanding and said that it is China's unshaken policy to support the United Nations as a guarantee of world peace. "China is always ready to cooperate with other countries for this purpose," he declared.—Associated Press.

(Earlier reports on Gromyko's walk-out are in Page 3).

DISCOVERY

Moscow, Mar. 28. The discovery of a new magnetic field in the Arctic by the Soviet magnetic specialist, B. P. Orlov, was reported yesterday in the Moscow press.

Apart from its scientific importance, the discovery is of considerable interest in Polar flying, Orlov said.—Associated Press.

Compulsory Church Parades

London, March 28. Abolition of compulsory church parades in the Army and Air Force, establishment of a soldier's right to refuse work in a factory where an industrial dispute has occurred and leave to presume death after a soldier has been absent without leave for 12 months—while on service overseas, are subjects of amendments to the Army and Air Force (annual) Bill which have been tabled for discussion in the Commons today. Fifty members of Parliament, headed by Mr. Dribber, Labour member for Maldon, have put down the following new clause: "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Army Act or the Air Force Act or any order of regulation or disciplinary instruction published for information and guidance of the Army and Royal Air Force, no person subject to military law or to Air Force Act shall be compelled to attend any church parades or religious services."—Reuter.

NEWS FROM KURDISTAN

Tehran, March 28. The Iranian War Ministry said yesterday it had received reports from remote Kurdistan that the separatist movement of the tribal chieftain Ghazi Mohammed had organized an army of its own.

The army of 700 to 1,000 troops is being trained by former non-commissioned Iranian officers, the report said.

Before his declaration of the establishment of a separatist government, Ghazi Mohammed had a little sheikdom, south of Lake Urmia, without arms, enjoying a semi-autonomous status. Russian occupation of northern Iran forced the removal of the Iranian forces from the area.—Associated Press.

"VOICE OF AMERICA"

Washington, March 28. President Truman may decide soon whether the United States should begin "Voice of America" broadcasts to the Soviet Union in Russian.

Assistant Secretary of State, William Benton, said that he would submit to the Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, in three or four days a study and recommendation on the subject of foreign language broadcasts to northern Europe including U.S.S.R.

Government officials say that if such broadcasts appear technically and financially feasible a final decision on their political advisability will doubtless be made by President himself. Congress would have to provide necessary funds.—Associated Press.

Moscow, March 28. Chewing gum will be produced in Soviet Union factories for the first time this year and the confectionary trade is awaiting a variety of sweets, according to Moscow radio.—Reuter.

NEW TOWNS BILL TO BE PUT FORWARD

London, March 28. Government's aim to avoid ugliness in Britain's new housing scheme was expressed in the House of Commons today by Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

During the Committee's discussions on housing (financial and miscellaneous provisions) it was said Government had under way a number of plans for dispersal and the Minister of Town Planning would shortly bring a New Towns Bill before the House.

Far from discouraging garden city centres like that of Withenshaw, Manchester, it was intended to make legislative provision for them.

Government wanted to get rid of the "Stockbroker Paradise" of exclusive communities that grew up between wars, Mr. Bevan said. Its housing policy was to try to prevent the growth of villages and holding estates where people of a special kind of income were confined.

"We want to diversify the communities," he said, "and try to create in modern society, some of the more agreeable features of the lovely villages in England of the 17th and 18th centuries where people with different kinds of incomes lived together in the same street."

Mr. Bevan said he wished to remove fears that the term

Grand National Acceptances

London, Mar. 28. The final acceptances for the Grand National at Liverpool on April 5 total 43. Acceptances, weights and probable jockeys are: Prince Regent, 18 stones 5 lbs, Thyde, Symbol, 11 stones 11 lbs, W. Redmond, Poor Flame, 11 stones 11 lbs, no jockey. Red Rower, 11 stones 7 lbs, G. Kelly, Chaka, 11 stones 7 lbs, R. Smyth, Schubert, 11 stones 6 lbs, C. Beeches, Largo, 10 stones 13 lbs, W. Halford, Herdorn, 10 stones 10 lbs, W. Cahalin, Bogskar, 10 stones 9 lbs, Matthews, Kaml, 10 stones 9 lbs, H. Bonneau, MacBiffart, 10 stones 8 lbs, Jan Adler, Roman Haddo, 10 stones 7 lbs, Danny Moore, Lovely Cottage, 10 stones 5 lbs, Captain R. Petre, Astrometer, 10 stones 3 lbs, no jockey. Knight's Crest, 10 stones 3 lbs, F. J. Murphy, Suzerain the Second, 10 stones 3 lbs, George Archibald, Keep Faith, 10 stones 2 lbs, no jockey. House Wrenor, 10 stones 2 lbs, no jockey. Limestone, 10 stones 2 lbs, D. Doyle, EP, 10 stones 2 lbs, M. Yploney, Jack Fifay, 10 stones 2 lbs, no jockey. Vain Knight, 10 stones 2 lbs, R. Currant, Newark Hill, 10 stones 1 lb, P. Lay, Silver Fame, 10 stones 1 lb, R. Rattle, Historical Bayue, 10 stones 1 lb, Arthur Brabson, Tulyan, 10 stones 1 lb, D. Jackson, Dunshaughlin, 10 stones 1 lb, R. Dryan, Double Flush, 10 stones 1 lb, E. Newman, Old Pal, 10 stones 1 lb, A. P. Thompson, Home Lover, 10 stones 1 lb, D. Butcher, Cynot, 10 stones 1 lb, no jockey. Kinross, 10 stones 1 lb, C. Loughness, 10 stones 1 lb, D. McCann, Jack Lad, 10 stones 1 lb, F. Gurney, Mael Colad, 10 stones 1 lb, M. Browne, Bricket, 10 stones 1 lb, J. Brogan, Gyppo, 10 stones 1 lb, J. Bissell, Colonel Blimp, 10 stones 1 lb, J. MacGuire, Black Hawk, 10 stones 1 lb, P. Turner, Troymint, 10 stones 1 lb, M. Pendergast, Alacrity, 10 stones 1 lb, G. Bowden, Don Closure, 10 stones 1 lb, Mr. Applin, Elsie, 10 stones 1 lb, W. Dalfie.—Reuter.

Olympic Games

Chicago March 28. The proposed 1948 Olympic games at London (which have been criticised by various sources) received staunch support from two qualified spokesmen today.

United States Air Force Captain Louis Zamperini, who was a captive for two years in a Japanese prison camp, said that Japanese, Germans and Italians should be allowed to compete.

He said: "We fought for world peace and since we won it, we should maintain and encourage it, regardless of race, creed, colour or countries defeated at war. Sports should not be coupled with politics or war."

Zamperini, former track star of the University of Southern California, said he feels different now than when he tore down Nazi flags for souvenirs in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin.

Avery Brundage, president of the United States Olympic games committee, declared "For every person who wants the Olympics dropped, there are a million persons who want them continued." He said that Russia is still uncertain whether she will enter the games or not.—Associated Press.

DERBY COUNTY WIN BY FOUR GOALS

MANCHESTER, MARCH 28. IN A GAME PACKED WITH THRILLS, DERBY COUNTY BEAT BIRMINGHAM CITY BY FOUR GOALS TO NIL AFTER A GOALLESS 90 MINUTES, IN THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP SEMI-FINAL REPLAY HERE TO-DAY BEFORE 80,000 SPECTATORS, AND THUS QUALIFIED TO MEET CHARLTON ATHLETIC IN THE FINAL AT WEMBLEY ON APRIL 27.

NEITHER CHARLTON NOR DERBY HAVE PREVIOUSLY WON THE MOST PRIZED TROPHY IN ENGLISH SOCCER.

At the end of 90 minutes' play to-day neither side had scored and extra time was played. Six minutes after the start of this period, Derby's inside left, Peter Doherty, scored a great goal. In trying to intercept Doherty, the Birmingham right back, Duckhouse, was injured and was carried off on a stretcher, with a suspected fracture of the leg.

Without him Birmingham suffered a minor rout, Derby piling on three more goals. The centre forward Stamp scored two of them and Doherty got another.

Gates were closed 40 minutes before the start of the game and, to prevent crushing, the police allowed several thousands to climb the rails and sit on the ground almost up to the touch line. One man was seriously injured and several suffered cuts when they fell through a glass roof.

One Death One man died as the result of heart failure and several fainted through the heat. Ice-cream vendors did a roaring trade in glorious sunshine.

Derby looked more dangerous in approach play and shooting in the first half, but better chances fell to Birmingham's forwards. In the second half Derby played with the sun behind them and attacked strongly and tested Merrick in the Birmingham goal.

Birmingham went close in the middle of the second half when their centre forward Edwards gave his inside left, Bodle, a lovely pass, but the former England international goal-keeper, Woodley, brought off a "50 to 12" save.

Derby were more impressive, but the young Birmingham side maintained a terrific pace.

Results of other matches played to-day were: Scottish League Cup Division A: Queen of the South 1 Motherwell 1.

Irish Cup semi-final replay: Distillery 1 Belfast Celtic 0.—Reuter.

BASEBALL New York, Mar. 28. Exhibition major league baseball scores yesterday included: St. Louis Americans 6, Hollywood Stars 1; Chicago Nationals 8, Los Angeles 2; Chicago Nationals "B" team 3, Seattle 4; Toronto 4, Philadelphia Americans 1; Brooklyn "B" 6, St. Paul 4.—Associated Press.

RADIO FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 1946. STUDIO PLAY—"THE UGLY DUCKLING". ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.50 p.m., and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles. 12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—Piano Selections. 12.45 p.m.—"Serenade to the Stars"—ENSA.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements. 1.10 p.m.—"Famous Show"—R.A.F. Orchestra—ENSA.

1.30 p.m.—Composition of Schubert. 2.00 p.m.—Globe Down. 6.30 p.m.—Gilbert and Sullivan Extraplay.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News. 7.15 p.m.—Interlude. 7.30 p.m.—Studio Play—"The Ugly Duckling" by A.A. Milne.

7.55 p.m.—Interlude. 8.00 p.m.—Forces Request Hour. 9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News. 9.05 p.m.—"Services Music Hall"—ENSA.

9.35 p.m.—Drury Lane Theatre Orchestra. 10.00 p.m.—Evelyn Laye (Soprano) & Richard Tauber (Tenor).

10.15 p.m.—Light Orchestra Serenade. 10.30 p.m.—Military Band Music with Paul Robson (Bass).

11.00 p.m.—Globe Down. Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

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